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ONE PENNY. [G.P.O. as a Newspaper.] LONDON, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1888. 110, STRAND.—No. 357

THIRD EDITION.
THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CANADA.
(REXCHAM COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, August 11.—The Dominion Government has settled the question of the Canadian Sault Canal, by inviting tenders for its construction. When the canal is finished the only obstacle to a clear navigation of British waters from the interior of the continent to the ocean will be the Lake St. Clair flats. Heavy rains have extinguished nearly all the bush fires, and the Canadian crops are reported to be in splendid condition.

MILITARY RIOT AT SANDGATE.

A conflict occurred at Sandgate on Friday night between parties of the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment and the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, from Shorncliffe camp. On Thursday night the sergeant commanding the picket of the Leinster Regiment was struck by one or two men of the Lancers, owing to the former making prisoners of the latter. In the early part of Friday night several men of the two regiments came in conflict, during which one man was severely injured, and was taken to the military hospital. This having reached the Lancers at the camp they immediately broke out of barracks, and proceeded to Sandgate. Fortunately special men of both regiments were on duty, and had succeeded in getting the greater part of the men into camp. Sir Baker Russell, commanding the garrison at Shorncliffe, summoned the Lincolnshire regiment, which he dispatched in two parties by different routes to Sandgate. At this time a riot was proceeding near the Royal Kent Hotel, the rioters using pitchforks, shovels, and cudgels. The Lincoln men met there, and orders were given to fix bayonets, whereupon most of the men gave themselves up quietly. The remainder, consisting chiefly of the Leinster men, rushed towards the hotel yard, and escaped to the sea beach. Sir Baker Russell ordered his escort of Lancers to secure their own prisoners, and about thirty-five were arrested and sent back to camp. A picket of fifty men of the Lancers and two officers was then appointed to patrol the streets the remainder of the night.

A TRICYCLIST KILLED IN BRISTON.

Between six and seven o'clock on Wednesday a tricycle rider, whose name could not then be ascertained, was knocked down and run over in London-road, Briston, by a van and pair of horses belonging to a firm of mineral water manufacturers at Camberwell. Dr. Best, of No. 424, Clapham-road, was at once fetched, and upon his arrival pronounced life extinct, the wheels of the van having passed over the tricyclist. The machine was completely smashed up. Police-constable North, 161 W, conveyed the body on an ambulance to the Lambeth Mortuary, where it lies awaiting an inquest. The witnesses of the accident state that no blame is attached to the driver of the van.

ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY ASSAULT.

It is reported that a man named Christopher Powell, of 12, Halidon-square, Hackney, who was some time ago discharged from a clerkship at the signal works of Messrs. Saxby and Farmer, at Kilburn, made a desperate attack on Friday evening upon a draughtsman named Peter Black, who is still in the firm's employ. Powell is alleged to have been jealous of Black, and it is said that on Friday night he gained access to the latter's house in Kilburn, and made a savage onslaught upon him with a table-knife. In attempting to defend himself Black received a dangerous stab through the hand. Powell was arrested.

SUICIDE AT RICHMOND.

A German merchant, named Adler, of the firm of Graas and Adler, whose chief office for Great Britain is at Old Corn Exchange, Manchester, arrived at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, on Tuesday afternoon, and engaged rooms for a few days. He lunched, dined, and supped at the hotel, and retired to rest at half past ten. On the following morning his bedroom door was found locked, but the circumstances created no alarm, the porter believing that the visitor had gone out and taken the key with him. No further inquiries appear to have been made until Friday afternoon, when Mr. Mella, manager of the hotel, directed an employe to mount the verandah and look through the window. This man observed Mr. Adler sitting in an armchair, apparently dead. Information was given to Police-inspector Aldridge, who effected an entrance through the window, and discovered Mr. Adler dead, with a bullet wound in each temple. Two five-chambered revolvers were found at his feet, each with one chamber discharged. A pool of blood was at the back of the chair. A medical man was summoned, and declared that Mr. Adler had been dead some forty-eight hours. On Friday evening the body was removed to the parish mortuary to await the inquest.

CHARGE AGAINST A POSTMAN.

At Seaham Harbour Petty Sessions on Friday, John Atham Ha. Dodds, a postman for Merton Colliery and district, was committed for trial on two charges of stealing a registered letter and one sovereign on the 5th June last, and a postal order, value 41s., on the 1st of the same month, the property of the Postmaster-general. Mr. Frederick George Horton, for the General Post Office, London, prosecuted.

SWIMMING MATCH AT PENZANCE.

Collier, of Salford, having beaten Kistler, of Penzance, at Plymouth, on Wednesday, and at St. Ives on Thursday, the third contest between the two at Penzance on Friday attracted a large number of spectators, with the closest interest by about 6,000 spectators. The distance was 1,000 yards, and the prizes £10 and £5. Kistler won by half a length, Collier being second, and Hicks third.

At the Birmingham Assizes on Friday the jury awarded Dr. Aliffe, coroner for Coventry, £1,000 for a libel published by the Coventry Times.

A libelous telegram states that the members of the Labanhead Constabulary are being rigorously boycotted by the people. They have been refused the necessities of life, and their children have been expelled from the local schools.

SATURDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past 12.

The Parnell Commission Bill.

The House went into Committee on this Bill. Lord HERSHELL said the charges against Mr. O'Donnell had been investigated in the action against the Times, and he asked whether it would not be desirable to exclude these charges from the scope of the inquiry. The Lord Chancellor was under the impression that the finding in the action of O'Donnell v. Walter was that the charges made by the Times did not refer to Mr. O'Donnell. The Bill passed through its committee stage without amendment. The House resumed, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Miscellaneous.

The Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments to the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Bill were considered and agreed to. The Commons' amendments to the County Courts Consolidating and Amending Bill were then considered and agreed to.

The Local Government Bill.

The Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments to the Local Government Bill were then formally considered and agreed to. The Imperial Defence, the National Defence, and the Municipal Funds and other bills passed through their remaining stages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter past twelve.

Zululand.

Sir J. COCHRAN, in answer to Mr. Broadhurst, stated that no official information had reached him respecting the state of affairs in Zululand of a later date than that which he had already communicated to the House.

Post Office Savings Bank.

Mr. CARSW asked the Postmaster-General whether application had recently been made to the Treasury to sanction the increase of the staff of principal clerks in the Savings Bank Department; whether the Treasury had sanctioned such increase; and whether he would state the cause of the delay in making the appointments. Mr. RAIBARDS: No, sir.

Civil Service Establishment.

Mr. KELLY asked whether there was any intention of acting upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service Establishments as soon as the Government had received the approval of her Majesty and before the autumn sitting. Mr. W. H. SMITH thought his hon. friend would see that it was quite impossible for the Government to enter into any engagement in regard to the report of a commission not yet seen or agreed upon by the commissioners themselves. The Government must reserve their judgment till they saw the report; and then if it appeared to be to the public advantage they would consider what action to take.

The Motion for Adjournment.

Mr. W. H. SMITH having moved that the House at its rising on Monday next should adjourn until Tuesday, 6th November, the sentences on certain members, the arrears before the Land Commission, the request on Dr. Ridley, and other kindred matters were expatiated upon at considerable length by Parnellite members.

THE MURDER OF MR. PRELLER.

Maxwell Executed—Confession.

A Keuter's telegram from St. Louis states that Brooks, alias Maxwell, was executed there on Friday for the murder of Mr. Preller. The convict was on Thursday night informed that the authorities had determined to refuse a further reprieve. He displayed very considerable agitation, as up to the last he had been confident that the efforts in his behalf would be successful. Late in the night Brooks sent for a friend. He was very nervous, and in an agitated and excited voice made a full confession of his guilt. To a stenographer at midnight he delivered an address, which, it is said, he asked might be forwarded to the English people. He declared that the boasted fairness of the American courts was a sham. The prosecution in his case, he asserted, had resorted to every means to secure a conviction. "Aye," he exclaimed, "they even resorted to crime, for they made a witness commit forgery in order to get him confined in the same cell as I occupied. This was done," he went on vehemently, "for the purpose of worming statements out of me. Oh! the infamy of this proceeding. This same man now admits that on the witness-stand he told lies, because he thought that would be the best for the prosecution. He also admitted receiving money for his services. If I had time," he continued sadly, "I could give you many other instances. My lawyers offered to prove to the Governor of Missouri that a juror said point blank, long before he went into the court, he was going to convict me—that he went there solely with that intention. And yet the governor said that this was unimportant. He even ignored the request of the English Government for a reprieve on the ground that it was not intended thereby to interfere with the due course of the law and the discretion of the State authorities. It is altogether a farce. I have not been treated with that justice I deserved, and I trust the English people will consider my case as it should be considered."

Scene on the Scaffold.

Another telegram says—The mother and sister of the murderer Maxwell, alias Brooks, parted from him overnight in the gaol at St. Louis, tenderly; but his farewell was indifferent. He passed the night in expectation of a telegram announcing his reprieve. The sheriff even postponed the execution for two hours, although there was really no reason to expect mercy. Maxwell walked to the gallows determinedly, but his evident emotion excited the pity even of those who knew him to be guilty. He had a companion to the gallows, who had murdered his sweetheart, and who died easily. Maxwell struggled for seventeen minutes, and blood poured over his breast from laceration by the noose. Both the convicts' necks were broken. Maxwell left a statement addressed to the British people, alleging that his trial was a travesty of justice. It should be said, however, that the universal conviction is that he suffered justly for an unusually dreadful crime.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Liverpool "Captured."

The reports of the operations in the Mersey on Thursday were very conflicting, but the real facts of the fight are now stated to be these: The Belleisle was caught napping, but nevertheless she got the better of the two attacking gunboats, Hearty (1,300 tons and 1,300 horse-power) and Curlew (785 tons and 1,300 horse-power), which were obliged to beat a hasty retreat. On their leaving the river, those in command of the batteries at New Brighton and Seaford, having by this time become acquainted with the fact that the Hearty and Curlew were enemies, brisk fire was opened upon them, and it is a matter of speculation whether if this were real warfare the two vessels would not have been sunk. But in naval manœuvres matters are arranged differently, and the two batteries were supposed to be silenced. Having accomplished this little piece of work, the Hearty and Curlew, which were apparently sent into the river to ascertain the strength of the defences and afterwards report the result of their investigations to the commander of the attacking fleet, the whole force of the enemy came into the river. Their entrance was in no way interfered with, and the preparation, of course, is that the two batteries were ruined. The Belleisle surrendered on account of the impossibility of coping with such a far superior force, and Liverpool and the Mersey were then in the possession of the enemy. The war vessels lying in the Mersey on Friday morning, and which were supposed to have conquered the port, were the Hercules, Hero, Devastation, Invincible, Neptune, Curlew, Hearty, and three torpedo boats, and the captured Belleisle. The Mayor of Liverpool states that he was not waited upon by any officers from the fleet on Thursday. He was not asked to give, nor did he give, any indemnity. The fleet which captured Liverpool left the Mersey at half past twelve on Friday afternoon, their destination being unknown.

Despatches from the Admiralty.

A Sheerness correspondent, telegraphing on Friday night, says—H.M.S. Battleship, en route to the defending squadron, took in stores in Sheerness Harbour on Friday afternoon and sailed in the evening for the North Foreland, with important despatches from the Admiralty for Vice-Admiral Baird. It is expected that Vice-Admiral Baird's fleet will coal in the Downs instead of coming to the Nore as originally intended. In the position in which Admiral Baird has now stationed his fleet it will be almost impossible for the enemy's cruisers to break into the Thames or Medway.

Defence Squadron off Ramsgate.

Nine vessels of Admiral Baird's defence squadron, took up positions off Ramsgate on Friday, and with the exception of a cruiser which went off round the Goodwins in search of the enemy, remained anchored until nightfall. The vessels composing the squadron were the Northumberland, the Active, the Rover, the Mersey, and Arethusa, cruisers, the Collingwood and the Hotspur, torpedo-ships, the torpedo-cruiser Rattlesnake, and the torpedo boat 67. Supplies of coal were taken on board.

Expected Attack at Brighton.

Rumours having reached Brighton that it would be one of the towns bombarded by the enemy's fleet, precautions were taken by the Naval Volunteers, under Captain Walters. Men are on duty each night on board the recently acquired steamer, while others are posted on the shore at the principal stone groynes, and parties patrol the shore near the town. The war ships passed up the Channel early on Friday morning, but no attack was made.

Accident to H.M.S. Sandfly.

The torpedo gunboat Sandfly, after capturing a merchant vessel off Queenstown on Friday, was proceeding west at a rapid rate when suddenly the starboard high pressure link was carried away, and the engines were stopped. The gunboat was brought to an anchor immediately to effect repairs, which was carried out with the utmost dispatch by the engineers and artificers on board. During the time that the gunboat remained disabled, a sharp look-out was kept for the enemy, one of whose ships had previously been sighted well off the land. The Sandfly subsequently steamed back to Queenstown.

Another Liner Captured.

H.M.S. Sandfly left Queenstown early on Saturday morning, and, proceeding to sea, captured the Cunard steamer Etruria, from New York to Liverpool, with over 900 passengers. At the time of capture the Etruria was steaming full speed, and being a very fast steamer an exciting chase was witnessed.

A ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

The mail steamer Alameda, which has just arrived at Christchurch, New Zealand, brings news of an extraordinary romance of the sea. On April 19th last, the H.M. James, of Glasgow (Captain Lattimore), an iron ship of 964 tons register, with a cargo of coal, and having several passengers on board, bound from Newcastle, New South Wales, to San Francisco, struck on a coral reef some 100 miles from the island of Palmyra, in the Pacific, about five degrees north of the equator. The vessel had to be abandoned, and the boats being got out, the crew and passengers took refuge on the island. They found there plenty of coconuts and some small birds, so that they were in no danger of immediate starvation. The mate and four seamen volunteered to go in one of the ship's boats to Samoa—a distance of 1,300 miles, measured in a direct line. The boat was provisioned with a small keg of water, 250 coconuts, a little bread, mutton, cheese, and whisky, and with these scanty provisions for the journey the intrepid men set forth upon their perilous voyage. They ultimately reached Samoa in safety, although more dead than alive. Owing to the milk in the coconuts turning sour in consequence of the heat, the men suffered severely from dysentery, and were so exhausted on arrival that they had to be carried from the boat. They performed the journey of about 1,300 miles in their open boat in twelve days. Attention was, of course, at once turned to the unfortunate castaways left upon the island. Among them were two ladies and four children—two girls and two boys, their ages varying from 3 to 9 years. Several of the passengers were ill when the mate and his party left the island, and in their destitute state they felt the exposure greatly. Great fear was entertained in Samoa lest some or all of them would be found to have perished by the time help arrived. Happily it was not so. Natives were lost. The people found on the island had, with the exception of attacks of dysentery, enjoyed fairly good health.

LIVERPOOL (WEST DERBY) ELECTION.

Mr. Cross Returned Unopposed.

The nomination for the West Derby Division of Liverpool, rendered vacant by the resignation of Lord Claud Hamilton, took place on Friday. The Hon. W. H. Cross (Conservative) was the only candidate, and he was, therefore, declared returned. At the last general election Lord Claud Hamilton (C.) was elected by 3,604 votes against 2,344 polled for Sir James Hemphill (G.).

EXECUTION AT DERBY.

Arthur Thomas Delaney, 31, fitter, was executed in Derby Gaol on Friday morning for the murder of his wife at Chesterfield. No effort had been made to obtain a reprieve for the prisoner, whose crime was a very brutal one. During his confinement in gaol he expressed deep penitence for his crime, and made no attempt to deny the fact that he intended to commit the murder. On Thursday night he had a good night's rest, and on Friday morning he ate a substantial breakfast. At the execution he walked to the scaffold at the appointed time with a firm step, and repeated with great fervour several sentences from the burial service. Barry gave a drop of 5ft., and death appeared to be instantaneous.

THE LADIES AND THEIR MILLINERY.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Hawkins, the case of Ochoe v. Price came on for hearing. This was an action brought by M^{rs}. Ochoe, described as a Court milliner and dressmaker, against M^{rs}. Price, a customer, to recover a sum of £300, the balance of an account amounting to £439 for dresses and other articles supplied by the plaintiff to the defendant. The case came before the court by way of appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Denman at chambers affirming an order of a master, who required that the whole amount of the claim of £300 should be paid into court before the defendant could move to set aside judgment. Mr. Moses appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Bray for the defendant. Mr. Bray said an order was obtained for substituted service, and judgment signed against the defendant for non-appearance. The matter had been treated as a question of leave to defend. The notice was served at Fulham, while the defendant was residing in the Isle of Wight, and she complained that she never received it. She objected to some of the plaintiff's charges as being unreasonable. Mr. Justice Manisty said it appeared that the lady admitted having had costly dresses for a long time, costing some £2,000. Mr. Justice Hawkins said there were certain items in the account which he should like the learned counsel to explain, such as "ladies' silk pants" and "gentlemen's silk vests." (Laughter.)—Counsel did not explain. In the result, acting on the suggestion of their lordships, the parties consented to judgment for the plaintiff for £175, with costs.—Judgment accordingly.

ZOLA'S NOVELS AT BOW-STREET.

At Bow-street Police Court on Friday Henry Vizetelly, publisher, of Henrietta-street, appeared to a summons charging him with publishing obscene libels. Mr. Asquith, instructed by Messrs. Collette and Collette, prosecuted; Mr. Lockford appeared for the defendant. Mr. Asquith said that this was a prosecution against Messrs. Vizetelly and Co. for publishing translations of some French novels. The three books that were selected for the purpose of this prosecution were "Zola's," "Nana," "The Soil," and "Pipping Hot." The question would be whether these were or were not obscene libels. In the case of the "Confessional Unmasked," the Lord Chief Justice laid it down that the best test of obscenity was whether the tendency of the work was to deprave and corrupt those into whose hands it was likely to fall. Another judge said in the same case that it had to be considered whether the sale or circulation of the work was calculated to be detrimental to public morals. He would put the books before the court and point out the particular passages on which he relied. "The Confessional Unmasked" was proceeding with "Nana," when Mr. Bridge suggested that for the purposes of inquiry in this court one book would be sufficient, and he suggested "La Terre," as being the worst of the three. Mr. Asquith said it was. He referred the magistrate to pages 11 to 13, page 79, page 82, page 202, pages 205 to 210, and to many others in the edition of "The Soil," published by Mr. Vizetelly. Mr. Asquith added that it had been claimed for the work that it had been published with a high moral object—namely, to show the degradation of the French peasant, and the necessity of an alteration of the laws by which he was governed.—The sale of the books was proved by an accountant, named Bloxham, who said he was instructed by Messrs. Collette and Collette to make the purchases. Mr. Lockford, for the defendant, said the contention would be that he had a perfect right to publish these works, which were not nearly so bad as "Don Juan." He thought, also, that his learned friend had never read "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Mr. Asquith had said these were the three most immoral books ever published. He (Mr. Lockford) was not sufficiently strong-minded to admit that he had read the whole of such literature, but there were certainly many works within the cognisance of all men of education which were very much worse than those now under discussion. Mr. Bridge said he thought there was a case to go to the jury, and at the request of Mr. Asquith he decided to send the case to the Central Criminal Court instead of to the sessions.—The defendant was admitted to bail in his own recognisances.

A FOOLHARDY FEAT.

Great excitement has been caused in Swansea by a local publican entering a lions' den in Wombwell's menagerie. A large crowd assembled round the cage while the publican walked backwards and forwards among a dozen lionesses and a lion, who gave vent to loud growls and appeared to be considerably surprised by the intrusion. Several men armed with red-hot irons were kept in readiness in case of the animals making an attack, but the publican remained untouched, and concluded his foolhardy feat by firing a pistol in the faces of the lions. On leaving the cage the amateur lion-tamer was cheered, and subsequently he was presented with a gold chain and a certificate, a band meanwhile playing "See the conquering hero comes."

SENTENCE ON MR. O'KELLY, M.P.

At Boyle, county Roscommon, on Friday, Mr. J. O'Kelly, M.P., was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, without hard labour, for issuing a notice not to give evidence at a Criminal Court. Notice of appeal was given.

THE RELIEF OF THE LONDON UNEMPLOYED.

Report of the Mansion House Conference.

The first report of the Mansion House Conference on the condition of the unemployed, has just been issued. The conclusions on the whole subject are thus summarised.—The committee are of opinion that works started for the relief of the unemployed, even though they be in some degree useful and beneficial, are in the long run an injury instead of a benefit to the community, by discouraging the real spirit of work and thereby diminishing self-reliance and enterprise; also that such works, under the management of amateurs, however well-intentioned, will usually result in increasing the number of those dependent on alms, and, by slackening foresight during the months when wages are earned, intensify the evil instead of remedying it; moreover, such works tend to attract labour to London as further glut the market. If it be true, as has been stated, that there are in London some 20,000 men generally out of work at some time or other during the winter, and under existing circumstances always likely to be, it is obvious that giving work to about 350 does not touch the question at all, and that the large mass of unskilled labour will always be found every winter ready to take advantage of Mansion House funds, relief works, or anything else started by energetic and persevering philanthropists. Clearly, then, the distress of this huge and unmanageable city, differing as it does in every locality, can never be satisfactorily met by the creation of a central relief fund, or by the well-meant efforts of charitable societies to give employment to the unemployed. For such evils there can be no immediate cure; they can only be met by steady and patient local effort to improve the condition of the people. Local distress must be met by local means, and the local authorities, aided by the charitable residents and others conversant with the wants of the district, are the only persons who can effectually cope with the evil in such a way as will alike be beneficial to both givers and receivers. Accordingly, the committee would earnestly press on those who direct or who take part in almsgiving, to form such local councils as will command general confidence, and which may, by relief so far as it is of service, and by some of the means above suggested, do their utmost to give an outlook for the unemployed generally, and to rescue the unskilled labourer from his present hopeless condition.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.

Mr. C. C. Lewis, coroner for South Essex, opened an inquiry on Thursday night at the Eagle Hotel, Snaresbrook, respecting the death of Mr. Henry Thomas Jones, second son of Mr. Jones, of Snaresbrook Hall. From the evidence given it appears that the deceased was discovered in a dying condition when the 11.10 p.m. train on Wednesday night from Liverpool-street arrived at Snaresbrook Station. He was leaning out of the window, and is supposed to have received injuries while looking out of the window under a girder bridge.—The inquest was adjourned.

THE FLOODS IN EAST LONDON.

The Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in the Isle of Dogs and Poplar now amounts to £3,500. On Friday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge sent a donation of £250, and among other donors were Messrs. Baring Brothers, who gave £100; Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co., £50; the Vintners' Company, £10; the Fishmongers' Company, £25; and Lady Kyrle, £10. During the week nearly £400 in coin of all kinds has been put into the collecting-box outside the Mansion House.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE ON AN IRISH GIRL.

Full particulars are given of the outrage on a girl near Nenagh, county Tipperary. At the last petty sessions, William M'Donnell, of Ballas, and his two servant boys, named Patrick Byrne and James M'Donnell, were committed for trial for firing shots into two farmers' houses, and for breaking into the parochial school-house and destroying the musical instruments belonging to an amateur band. One of the witnesses was Mary O'Connor, daughter of the postmaster of Newtown. On Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, Bridget O'Connor went for water to a well separated from her house by a hill. While in the act of taking the water she was pounced upon by four men, who twisted a rope around her neck and dragged her to an adjoining tree, apparently with the intention of hanging her. While tying the rope to a branch of the tree, one of the men said it was the wrong girl they had, that this was Bridget O'Connor, while it was her sister Mary they thought they had. The rope was then removed and a lighter one, around which some tin-foil had been rolled, was placed around her neck, and tightened in such a manner as almost to cause strangulation. She was left lying in this state at the foot of the tree. The girl having been missed by her family, a search was made for her, and she was found lying beneath the tree unconscious with the rope about her neck. She was carried home, and having recovered consciousness she described the treatment she had received, but said she did not know any of her assailants. The postmaster's family have been placed under police protection. On Thursday Miss O'Connor's depositions were taken. These confirmed the above details with the addition that the four miscreants had their faces blackened, and that one of them had a long knife with which he covered her dress and cut her about slightly while doing so. A young man was arrested on suspicion, but the girl not being able to identify him he was liberated.

CRICKET. AUSTRALIANS.

This match was commenced on Thursday at Clifton, and the home side went in first and scored a total of 314. The Australians went in and lost four wickets for 30 runs. On Friday the Australians innings closed for 143. Gloucestershire by their second innings made 315, having the Australians 366 to win. They made 225 for nine wickets.

KENT V. LANCAHIRE.

This match was commenced at Canterbury on Thursday. The home team went in first, and were all put out for 210. Lancashire went in and lost two wickets for 9 runs. On Friday the Lancashire innings were completed for 136, and having to follow on, Kent won by nine wickets.

SURREY V. SUSSEX.

The return match between these counties was commenced on Thursday at Kennington Oval. Surrey started the batting, and when stumps were drawn for the day had scored 330 for three wickets. On Friday the Surrey team were victorious by a large margin, and the innings closed for the large total of 685. Mr. W. W. Read having made 171 and Bowden 104. Sussex then went in, and were all disposed of for 114, and following on, on Saturday they were out a second time for 56, leaving Surrey victorious by six wickets and 20 runs.

DEVILIN THE BARBER.

By B. L. FARJEON.

AUTHOR OF "GREAT PORTER SQUARE," "THE WINE OF HEARTS," "THE TRAGEDY OF FEATHER-STONE," "MISER FAREBROTHER," ETC.

CHAPTER V.

I PAY A VISIT TO MRS. LEMON.

I must now speak of the letter which I received on the morning of the murder, as I stood at my street door. It was from a Mrs. Lemon, entreating me to call upon her at any hour most convenient to me on this Sunday, and it was couched in terms so imploring that it would have been cruel on my part to refuse, more especially as the writer had some slight claim upon me. Mrs. Lemon had been for many years a nurse and servant in my parents' house, and the children were fond of her. She was then a spinster, and her name was Fanny Peel. We used to make jokes upon it, and call her Fanny Peel, Orange Peel, Candied Peel, Lemon Peel, and so on. When she was called Mrs. Lemon Peel, that we were unconsciously moved by the spirit of prophecy. For though she was thirty years of age she succeeded in captivating a widower a few years older than herself, Ephraim Lemon, a master barber and hairdresser, who used to haunt the area. We youngsters were in the habit of watching for him and playing him tricks. I am afraid, but nothing daunted his ardour. He proposed for Fanny, and she accepted him. Some enterprising tradesmen, when their stock is stale or old-fashioned, put bills in their windows announcing that no reasonable offer will be refused. Fanny Peel, having been long on the shelf, may have thought of this when she accepted Ephraim Lemon's hand. After her marriage she came to see me once a year to pay her respects; but suddenly her visits became less frequent, until they ceased altogether. For a long time past I had heard nothing of my old nurse.

"It is a fine morning," I said to my wife, "and I shall walk to Fanny's house."

In the course of an hour I presented myself at Mrs. Lemon's street door, and knocked. She herself opened it to me, and after an anxious scrutiny asked me eagerly to walk in. There was trouble in her face, tempered by an expression of relief when she fully recognised me. She preceded me into her little parlour, and I sat down, awaiting the communication she desired to make. Up to the point of my sitting down the only words exchanged between us were—

From her: "Oh, sir, it is you, and you have come!"

From me: "Yes, Fanny; I hope I am not later than you expected?"

From her: "Not at all, sir. You always was that punctilious that I used to time myself by you."

It is a detail to state that I had not the remotest idea what she meant by this compliment, especially as I had not made an appointment for any particular hour. However, I did not ask her for an explanation. I addressed her as Fanny quite naturally, and when I followed her into the parlour an odd impression came upon me that I had gone right back into the past, and that I was once more a little boy in pinafores.

The house Mrs. Lemon inhabits is situated in the north of London, in a really resigned neighbourhood, which bears a shabby genteel reputation. If I may be allowed such a form of expression I may say that it is respectable in a demi-semi kind of way. I do not mean in respect of its morals, which are unexceptionable, but in respect of its social position. It is situated in a square, and is one of a cluster of tenements so exactly alike in their frontage appearance that were it not for the numbers on the doors a man, walking in and taking tea with his neighbour's wife instead of with his own.

In the centre of the square is an enclosure, bounded by iron railings, which once may have been intended for the cultivation of flowers; at the present time it contains a few ancient shrubs which nobody ever waters, and which are, therefore, always shabby and dusty in dry weather. Even when it rains they do not attempt to put on an air of liveliness; it is as though they had settled down to the conviction that their day is over. To this enclosed rural mockery, each tenant in the square is supposed to have a key, but the only use the ground is put to is to shake carpets in, and every person in or out of the neighbourhood is made free of it, by reason of there being no lock to the gate.

There are no signs of absolute poverty in the square. Vagrant children do not play at "shops" on the doorsteps and window-sills; organ men avoid it with a shudder; beggars walk slowly through, and do not linger; peripatetic vendors of food never venture there; and the donkey of the period is unfamiliar with the region. Amusement is provided twice a week by a lanky old gentleman in a long tail coat and a frayed black stock reaching to his ears, whose instrument is a wheezy flute, and whose repertoire consists of "The Last Rose of Summer," and "Away with Melancholy," which he blows out in a fashion so unattractive, mournful and dismal as to suggest to the impatient mind that his nightly wanderings are part of a punishment inflicted upon him at some remote period for the commission of a dark, mysterious crime.

"It's very good of you to come, sir," said Mrs. Lemon, working her right hand slowly backwards and forwards on a faded black silk dress, which I judged had been put on in honour of my visit. "I hope you are well, sir, and your lady, and your precious family."

I replied that my wife and children were quite well, and that we should be glad to see her at any time. When she heard this she burst into tears.

"You always was the kindest-hearted gentleman!" she sobbed. "You never did object to being put upon, and you give away your toys that free that all the other children used to take advantage of you. But you didn't mind, sir, not you. Over and over again have your blessed father said when he was alive, 'That boy'll never get along in the world, he's so soft!' Mrs. Lemon's tears at this recollection flowed most freely. "I can't believe, sir, no, I can't believe as time has flown so quick since those happy, happy days!"

The happy days referred to were, of course, the days of my childhood; and my father's prophecy, which I heard now for the first time, respecting my future, brought a contemplative smile to my lips.

"Ah, sir," said Mrs. Lemon, with a sigh, "if we only knew when we were well off, what a lot of troubles we shouldn't have!"

I nodded assent to this little bit of philosophy, and looked round the room, not dreaming that in the humble apartment I was to receive a clue to the mystery of the murder of pretty Lizzie Melladew.

CHAPTER VI.

I AM HAUNTED BY THREE EVIL-LOOKING OBJECTS IN MRS. LEMON'S ROOM.

It was plentifully furnished; stuffed chairs and couch, the latter with a guilty air about it which seemed to say, "I am not what I seem!" a mahogany table in the centre, upon which was an album which had seen very much better days; ornaments on the mantelshelf, bounded on each corner by a lustre with broken pendants; a faded green carpet on the floor; two pictures on the walls; and on a small table near the window a glass case with an evil-looking bird in it. The pictures were portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Lemon, in oil colour. They appeared to have been recently painted, and I made a remark to that effect.

"Yes, sir," said Mrs. Lemon, in a voice which struck me as being uneasy. "They was done only a few weeks ago." And then, as though the words were forced from her against her will, "Do you see a likeness, sir?"

When she asked this question she was gazing at the portrait of herself.

As a work of art the painting was a shocking exhibition; as a likeness, it was unmistakable.

"Yes," said Mrs. Lemon, as the portrait of

of your husband—if that is your husband hanging there, sir?"

She interrupted me with a shudder. "Hanging there, sir?"

"I mean on the wall. It is a picture of Mr. Lemon, I presume."

"Yes, sir, it is him."

"Is it as faithful a portrait as your own?"

"It is as like him, sir, as two peas. Except—"

but she suddenly paused.

"Excuse what, Fanny?"

"Nothing, sir, nothing," she said hurriedly.

"If, thought I, it is as like him as two peas, there must be something extraordinarily strange and odd in Mr. Lemon. That he was not a good-looking man could be borne with, but that of his own free will, he should have submitted to be painted and exhibited with such a sly, sinister expression on his face, was decidedly not in his favour. With this thought in my mind I turned involuntarily to the evil-looking bird in the glass case, and, singularly enough, was struck by an absurd and fearful resemblance between the bird's beak and the man's face. Mrs. Lemon's eyes followed mine.

"Have you had that bird long?" I asked.

"Not long, sir," she replied, and her voice trembled. "About as long as the pictures."

"Did your husband buy it in England? It is a strange bird, and I can't find a name for it."

"Lemon didn't buy it, sir. It was given to him."

"I hazarded a guess. 'By the artist who painted your husband's portrait?'"

"Yes, sir."

Turning from the stuffed bird to the fireplace, I received a shock. In the centre of the mantelshelf was the stone figure of a creature, half monster and half man, with a face bearing such a singular resemblance to Mr. Lemon's and the bird's beak that I rubbed my eyes in bewilderment, believing myself to have suddenly fallen under the influence of a devilish enchantment. But rub my eyes as I might, I could not rub away the strange resemblance. It was no delusion of the senses.

"Was that—that figure, Fanny, given to you by the artist who painted your husband's portrait and who presented him with that stuffed bird?"

"Yes, sir; he gave it to Lemon." And then in a timorous voice, she asked, "Do you see anything odd in it, sir?"

"It is not only that it's odd," I replied; "but if you will excuse me for saying so, Fanny, there is really something horrible about it."

In a low tone Mrs. Lemon said, "That's exactly what I feel, sir."

"Then, why don't you get rid of it?"

"It's more than I dare do, sir. There it is, and there it must remain."

"And there that evil-looking bird is, I suppose, and there that must remain."

"Yes, sir."

"Ah, well," I said, thinking it time to get upon the track, "and now let us talk about something else. You appear to be in trouble."

"You may well say that, sir. I'm worn to skin and bone."

"I'm sorry to hear it, Fanny. Money troubles, I suppose?"

"Oh, no, sir. We can manage on what we've got. Lemon and me, though he has made ducks and drakes with the best part of his savings. Not money troubles, sir; a good deal worse than that."

"Your husband is well, I trust?"

"I wish I could say so, sir. No, sir, he's a long way from well, and I didn't know who else to call in, for poor dear Lemon wouldn't stand anybody but you."

Why poor dear Lemon wouldn't stand anybody but me was, to say the least of it, inexplicable; as, since I used to catch indistinct views of his legs when he came courting Fanny in my father's house, I had never set eyes on him. I made no remark, however, but waited quietly for developments.

"He took to his bed, sir," said Mrs. Lemon, "at a quarter to four o'clock yesterday afternoon; and it's my opinion he'll never get up from it."

"That is bad news, Fanny. But your letter to me was written before yesterday afternoon?"

"Yes, sir; because I felt that things mustn't be allowed to go on as they are going on without trying to alter 'em. They was bad enough when I posted my letter to you, sir; but they're a million times worse now. My blood's a-curdling, sir."

"Eh?" I cried, much startled by this solemn matter of fact description of the condition of her blood.

"It's curdling inside me, sir, to think of what is going to happen to Lemon!"

"Come, come, Fanny," I expostulated, "you mustn't take things so seriously. It will not mend them. What does the doctor say?"

"Doctor, sir! Love your heart! If I was to take a doctor into Lemon's room I wouldn't answer for the consequences. Like as not, Lemon'd throw him out of window."

"That is all nonsense," I said; "he must be reasoned with."

Mrs. Lemon shook her head triumphantly.

"You may reason with some men, sir, and you may delude a child; but reason with Lemon—I defy you, sir!"

There was really no occasion for her to do that, as I was there in the capacity of a friend. While we were conversing I made continual unsuccessful attempts to avoid sight of the objects which had produced upon me so disagreeable an impression, but I could not place myself in such a position as to escape the whole three at one and the same time. If I turned my back upon the evil-looking bird and the portrait of Mr. Lemon, the hideous stone figure on the mantelshelf met my eyes; if I turned my back upon that, I not only had a side view of the bird's beak, but a full-faced view of my friend Lemon. Familiarity with these objects intensified my first impressions of them, and at times I could almost fancy that their sinister features moved in mock ery of me. There was in them a fiend-like magnetism I found it impossible to resist.

"Does your husband eat well?" I asked.

"He do, sir," replied Mrs. Lemon, "and he drinks like a fish."

"Ah," I exclaimed, catching at the information as a corroboration of Mr. Lemon's complaint, "drinks a little too much?"

"No, sir, you're wrong there. I've never seen Lemon the worse for liquor, I'll say that for him. He likes a glass—we none of us despise it, sir—but he never exceeds."

"Then, in the name of all that's reasonable, Fanny, what is the matter with him?"

Mrs. Lemon turned to her husband's portrait, turned to the stone figure on the mantelshelf, turned to the evil-looking bird; and her frame was shaken by a strong shuddering.

"Is it anything to do with those objects?" I inquired, my wonder and perplexity growing.

"That's what I want you to find out for me, sir, don't let it be a loss of time. Don't refuse me, sir, don't! It's a deal to ask you to do, I know, but I shall be everlastingly grateful."

"I am ready to serve you, Fanny," I said gravely, "but at present I am completely in the dark. For instance, this is the first time I have seen those Mephistophelian-looking objects with which you have chosen to decorate your room."

"I didn't choose, sir. It was done, and I didn't do again it."

"I have nothing to say to that; I must wait for your explanation. What I was about to remark was, why that evil-beaked bird?"

"Which I wish," she interposed, "had been burnt before it was stuffed."

"Should bear so strange a resemblance," I continued, "to the portrait of your husband, and why both should bear so strange a resemblance to the stone monster on your mantelshelf, is so very much beyond me, that I cannot for the life of me arrive at a satisfactory solution of the mystery. Surely it cannot spring from a diseased imagination, for you have the same fancy as myself."

"It ain't fancy, sir; it's fact. And the singular part of it is that the party who brought them all three into the house is as much like them as they are to each other."

"We're getting on solid ground," I said. "The party who brought them into the house—who

gave you the stone monster, who painted your husband's portrait and your, who stuffed the bird, for, doubtless, he was the taxidermist. An Admirable Crichton, indeed, in the way of accomplishments! You see, Fanny, you are introducing me to new acquaintances. You have not mentioned this party before. A man, I presume."

"I suppose so, sir," she said, with an awkward look.

"Why suppose?" I asked. "In such a case supposition is absurd. He is, or is not, a man."

"Let us call him so, sir. It'll make things easier."

"Very much easier, and they will be easier still if you will be more explicit. I seem to be getting more and more in the dark. In looking again upon your portrait, Fanny—"

"Yes, sir?"

"I can almost discern a likeness to—"

"For the merciful Lord's sake, sir," she cried, "don't say that! If I thought so, I should go mad. I'm scared enough already with what has occurred and the trouble I'm in—and Lemon talking in his sleep all the night through, and bringing the most horrible nightmares—and me trembling and shaking in my bed with what I'm forced to hear—it's unbearable, sir; it's unbearable!"

I was becoming very excited. Unless Mrs. Lemon had lost her senses, there was in this common house a frightful and awful mystery. And Mrs. Lemon had sent for me to fathom it. What was I about to hear—what to discover?

I strove to speak in a calm voice.

"You say your husband took to his bed yesterday, and that you fear he will never rise from it. Then he is in bed at this moment?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where is his bedroom?"

"On the first floor back, sir."

"Can he hear us, talking?"

"The Lord forbid, sir, the second floor front, and Devilin was not there!"

"And you want me to see him?"

"Before you go, sir, if you have no objections. I shan't know how to thank you."

"I will do what I can for you, Fanny. First for your own sake, and next because there appears to be something on in this house that ought to be brought to light."

"You may well say that, sir. Not only in this house, but out of this house. The good Lord above only knows what is going on! But Lemon's done nothing wrong, sir. He's as innocent as the babe unborn, and I won't have him thought badly of, sir, but he ain't himself. He's been weak, yes, sir, but he ain't a wicked, wicked, wicked, wicked man. It ain't in his nature. When I first began to hear things that he used to say in his sleep, and sometimes when he was awake and lost to everything, my hair used to stand on end. I could feel it stirring up, giving me the creeps all over my skin, and my heart'd beat that quick that it was a mercy it didn't jump out of my body. But after a time, frightened as I was, and getting no satisfaction out of Lemon, who only glared at me when I spoke to him, I thought the time might come—and I ain't sure it won't be this blessed day—when I should have to come forward as a witness to save him from the gallows. I am his wife, sir, and if he ain't fit to look after himself, it's for me to look after him, and so, sir, I thought the best thing for me to do was to keep a diary."

"A diary!" I echoed, in wonder.

"Yes, sir, a diary—to put down in writing everything that what happened at the very time."

"Oh," I said, "you mean a diary."

"If that's what you call it, sir. I got an old lodger's book that wasn't all filled up. I keep it locked in my desk, sir. Perhaps you'd like to look at it."

"It may be as well, Fanny."

"If," she said, fumbling in her pocket for a key, and placing one by one upon the table the most extraordinary collection of oddments that female pocket was ever called upon to hold, "if, when we come into this house to retire and live gentle, after Lemon had his business, I'd have known what was to come out of my notion to let the second floor front to a single man, I'd have had my feet out off before I'd done it. But I did it for the best, to keep down the expenses. Here it is, sir."

CHAPTER VII.

DEVILIN'S FIRST INTRODUCTION INTO THE MYSTERY.

She had found the key she had been searching for, and now she opened a mahogany desk, from which she took a penny memorandum book. She handed it to me in silence, and I turned over the leaves. Most of the pages were filled up with weekly accounts of her lodgers, in which I had seen, "Two boys, 3d.; a boy, 5d.; a boy, 8d.; a boy, 10d.; a boy, 12d.; a boy, 14d.; a boy, 16d.; a boy, 18d.; a boy, 20d.; a boy, 22d.; a boy, 24d.; a boy, 26d.; a boy, 28d.; a boy, 30d.; a boy, 32d.; a boy, 34d.; a boy, 36d.; a boy, 38d.; a boy, 40d.; a boy, 42d.; a boy, 44d.; a boy, 46d.; a boy, 48d.; a boy, 50d.; a boy, 52d.; a boy, 54d.; a boy, 56d.; a boy, 58d.; a boy, 60d.; a boy, 62d.; a boy, 64d.; a boy, 66d.; a boy, 68d.; a boy, 70d.; a boy, 72d.; a boy, 74d.; a boy, 76d.; a boy, 78d.; a boy, 80d.; a boy, 82d.; a boy, 84d.; a boy, 86d.; a boy, 88d.; a boy, 90d.; a boy, 92d.; a boy, 94d.; a boy, 96d.; a boy, 98d.; a boy, 100d.; a boy, 102d.; a boy, 104d.; a boy, 106d.; a boy, 108d.; a boy, 110d.; a boy, 112d.; a boy, 114d.; a boy, 116d.; a boy, 118d.; a boy, 120d.; a boy, 122d.; a boy, 124d.; a boy, 126d.; a boy, 128d.; a boy, 130d.; a boy, 132d.; a boy, 134d.; a boy, 136d.; a boy, 138d.; a boy, 140d.; a boy, 142d.; a boy, 144d.; a boy, 146d.; a boy, 148d.; a boy, 150d.; a boy, 152d.; a boy, 154d.; a boy, 156d.; a boy, 158d.; a boy, 160d.; a boy, 162d.; a boy, 164d.; a boy, 166d.; a boy, 168d.; a boy, 170d.; a boy, 172d.; a boy, 174d.; a boy, 176d.; a boy, 178d.; a boy, 180d.; a boy, 182d.; a boy, 184d.; a boy, 186d.; a boy, 188d.; a boy, 190d.; a boy, 192d.; a boy, 194d.; a boy, 196d.; a boy, 198d.; a boy, 200d.; a boy, 202d.; a boy, 204d.; a boy, 206d.; a boy, 208d.; a boy, 210d.; a boy, 212d.; a boy, 214d.; a boy, 216d.; a boy, 218d.; a boy, 220d.; a boy, 222d.; a boy, 224d.; a boy, 226d.; a boy, 228d.; a boy, 230d.; a boy, 232d.; a boy, 234d.; a boy, 236d.; a boy, 238d.; a boy, 240d.; a boy, 242d.; a boy, 244d.; a boy, 246d.; a boy, 248d.; a boy, 250d.; a boy, 252d.; a boy, 254d.; a boy, 256d.; a boy, 258d.; a boy, 260d.; a boy, 262d.; a boy, 264d.; a boy, 266d.; a boy, 268d.; a boy, 270d.; a boy, 272d.; a boy, 274d.; a boy, 276d.; a boy, 278d.; a boy, 280d.; a boy, 282d.; a boy, 284d.; a boy, 286d.; a boy, 288d.; a boy, 290d.; a boy, 292d.; a boy, 294d.; a boy, 296d.; a boy, 298d.; a boy, 300d.; a boy, 302d.; a boy, 304d.; a boy, 306d.; a boy, 308d.; a boy, 310d.; a boy, 312d.; a boy, 314d.; a boy, 316d.; a boy, 318d.; a boy, 320d.; a boy, 322d.; a boy, 324d.; a boy, 326d.; a boy, 328d.; a boy, 330d.; a boy, 332d.; a boy, 334d.; a boy, 336d.; a boy, 338d.; a boy, 340d.; a boy, 342d.; a boy, 344d.; a boy, 346d.; a boy, 348d.; a boy, 350d.; a boy, 352d.; a boy, 354d.; a boy, 356d.; a boy, 358d.; a boy, 360d.; a boy, 362d.; a boy, 364d.; a boy, 366d.; a boy, 368d.; a boy, 370d.; a boy, 372d.; a boy, 374d.; a boy, 376d.; a boy, 378d.; a boy, 380d.; a boy, 382d.; a boy, 384d.; a boy, 386d.; a boy, 388d.; a boy, 390d.; a boy, 392d.; a boy, 394d.; a boy, 396d.; a boy, 398d.; a boy, 400d.; a boy, 402d.; a boy, 404d.; a boy, 406d.; a boy, 408d.; a boy, 410d.; a boy, 412d.; a boy, 414d.; a boy, 416d.; a boy, 418d.; a boy, 420d.; a boy, 422d.; a boy, 424d.; a boy, 426d.; a boy, 428d.; a boy, 430d.; a boy, 432d.; a boy, 434d.; a boy, 436d.; a boy, 438d.; a boy, 440d.; a boy, 442d.; a boy, 444d.; a boy, 446d.; a boy, 448d.; a boy, 450d.; a boy, 452d.; a boy, 454d.; a boy, 456d.; a boy, 458d.; a boy, 460d.; a boy, 462d.; a boy, 464d.; a boy, 466d.; a boy, 468d.; a boy, 470d.; a boy, 472d.; a boy, 474d.; a boy, 476d.; a boy, 478d.; a boy, 480d.; a boy, 482d.; a boy, 484d.; a boy, 486d.; a boy, 488d.; a boy, 490d.; a boy, 492d.; a boy, 494d.; a boy, 496d.; a boy, 498d.; a boy, 500d.; a boy, 502d.; a boy, 504d.; a boy, 506d.; a boy, 508d.; a boy, 510d.; a boy, 512d.; a boy, 514d.; a boy, 516d.; a boy, 518d.; a boy, 520d.; a boy, 522d.; a boy, 524d.; a boy, 526d.; a boy, 528d.; a boy, 530d.; a boy, 532d.; a boy, 534d.; a boy, 536d.; a boy, 538d.; a boy, 540d.; a boy, 542d.; a boy, 544d.; a boy, 546d.; a boy, 548d.; a boy, 550d.; a boy, 552d.; a boy, 554d.; a boy, 556d.; a boy, 558d.; a boy, 560d.; a boy, 562d.; a boy, 564d.; a boy, 566d.; a boy, 568d.; a boy, 570d.; a boy, 572d.; a boy, 574d.; a boy, 576d.; a boy, 578d.; a boy, 580d.; a boy, 582d.; a boy, 584d.; a boy, 586d.; a boy, 588d.; a boy, 590d.; a boy, 592d.; a boy, 594d.; a boy, 596d.; a boy, 598d.; a boy, 600d.; a boy, 602d.; a boy, 604d.; a boy, 606d.; a boy, 608d.; a boy, 610d.; a boy, 612d.; a boy, 614d.; a boy, 616d.; a boy, 618d.; a boy, 620d.; a boy, 622d.; a boy, 624d.; a boy, 626d.; a boy, 628d.; a boy, 630d.; a boy, 632d.; a boy, 634d.; a boy, 636d.; a boy, 638d.; a boy, 640d.; a boy, 642d.; a boy, 644d.; a boy, 646d.; a boy, 648d.; a boy, 650d.; a boy, 652d.; a boy, 654d.; a boy, 656d.; a boy, 658d.; a boy, 660d.; a boy, 662d.; a boy, 664d.; a boy, 666d.; a boy, 668d.; a boy, 670d.; a boy, 672d.; a boy, 674d.; a boy, 676d.; a boy, 678d.; a boy, 680d.; a boy, 682d.; a boy, 684d.; a boy, 686d.; a boy, 688d.; a boy, 690d.; a boy, 692d.; a boy, 694d.; a boy, 696d.; a boy, 698d.; a boy, 700d.; a boy, 702d.; a boy, 704d.; a boy, 706d.; a boy, 708d.; a boy, 710d.; a boy, 712d.; a boy, 714d.; a boy, 716d.; a boy, 718d.; a boy, 720d.; a boy, 722d.; a boy, 724d.; a boy, 726d.; a boy, 728d.; a boy, 730d.; a boy, 732d.; a boy, 734d.; a boy, 736d.; a boy, 738d.; a boy, 740d.; a boy, 742d.; a boy, 744d.; a boy, 746d.; a boy, 748d.; a boy, 750d.; a boy, 752d.; a boy, 754d.; a boy, 756d.; a boy, 758d.; a boy, 760d.; a boy, 762d.; a boy, 764d.; a boy, 766d.; a boy, 768d.; a boy, 770d.; a boy, 772d.; a boy, 774d.; a boy, 776d.; a boy, 778d.; a boy, 780d.; a boy, 782d.; a boy, 784d.; a boy, 786d.; a boy, 788d.; a boy, 790d.; a boy, 792d.; a boy, 794d.; a boy, 796d.; a boy, 798d.; a boy, 800d.; a boy, 802d.; a boy, 804d.; a boy, 806d.; a boy, 808d.; a boy, 810d.; a boy, 812d.; a boy, 814d.; a boy, 816d.; a boy, 818d.; a boy, 820d.; a boy, 822d.; a boy, 824d.; a boy, 826d.; a boy, 828d.; a boy, 830d.; a boy, 832d.; a boy, 834d.; a boy, 8

The welcome change in the weather has brought with it better scores in the cricket field. Gloucestershire and Sussex made over 300 innings at Clifton College Close, which, at a time of the year, is generally much in the hands of batsmen. Gloucester, who went in first, 1238. Brain, 79, was top scorer, and W. Pallen, 70, next. Sussex were all out for 13 when they followed their innings made

I regret to note that, in consequence of the pressure of business in the House of Commons there is but little chance of "the bill for closing the rights of anglers to fish in navigable rivers" making any further progress this session. Luckily, perseverance and patience are two most eminent features in the character of anglers, therefore, bearing in mind that they are anglers who have the matter in hand, there is every reason to hope for the ultimate success of this necessary measure.

THE ACTOR.

Mr. Richard Mansfield was welcomed to the stage by an audience of typical first-class patrons. He was noticed in the stalls by Henry Irving, Mr. Henry Irving, jun., and Lawrence Irving; Miss Florence West, Sir Mackenzie, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. Fernando Mr. John Hollingshead; while, somewhat to the surprise of the audience, Mr. Mansfield was met by Miss Agnes Hewitt, Mr. Macklin, Miss Dorothy Dene, Miss Mrs. Grey, Mr. Willard, Mr. Alfred Cellier (newly from Australia), Mr. H. A. Jones, and last but not least, "Max O'Rell."

There is a good deal of deputising by understudies going on at the London theatres just now. The casts at the Adelphi and at Terry's remain intact, as, of course, do those at the Gaiety, of which Comique, and Lyceum, but Miss Grace Hunt is absent from the Strand, Miss Woodworth from the Globe, Mr. Conway (as well as Miss Vane and Mr. T. Thorne) from the Vaudeville, Mr. C. Smith (as well as Miss Bond and Miss Brand) from the Savoy, and Miss Tempest from the Prince of Wales's. Of the understudies, the most notable are Miss Webster, Mr. Wilkin, and Miss Chapuy, at the Globe, Savoy, and Prince of Wales's.

"W. Y. J." wants to know how to pol lacquer of two shades, "light and rich, su for brass." He wants instructions as to the best mode for cleansing the brass before ap the lacquer," adding, "some of the fittings possel relacquering are almost black in pl Finally, "What is the best way to ap the lacquer?" To make the lac procure an ounce of ground turpentine two drachms saffron, and two drachms white acetone, and one pint rectified spirits of wine. Place these together in a covered vessel moderate heat, i.e., near the fireplace, s them frequently for three or four days, o the ingredients are dissolved; then strain through a coarse linen cloth into a bottle, need be well stoppered; add three ounce of best lac roughly powdered; shake the mix before until the lac is dissolved, keepi bottle near the fireplace, as the warmth the melting process, which sometimes many days. If a deep orange colour is increase the quantity of annatto, and if greener wish a bright yellow, add a small not too much of the red lac, as it has a tend prevent the lacquer laying evenly.

The prolonged cold of this summer has saved us from any large invasion of flies until the present week, when they have appeared in legions. I have three requests for remedies to keep them pests out of sitting-rooms. "Daisy" asks me to tell her the name of the flower that has been found effective for this purpose. The Japanese Lily (*Lilium auratum*) is probably the flower alluded to. It can be had in full bloom just now at Covent Garden. It has a high reputation for keeping and driving away flies. The castor oil plant is to be had for a few pence at any florist's, and is considered a good fly destroyer. A bunch of walnut leaves in a room is said to act like a charm against all winged insects. Another remedy is to lay upon a plate some blotting-paper soaked in a solution of sugar-of-lead sweetened with molasses; or if you cannot easily get the latter, raw sugar does nearly as well.

There is a passage in the letter which the world will reflect great credit on their lordship's good sense. They had been asked by a committee to whom the question of temperance referred to say in effect, what we have often heard on temperance platforms, that a moderate use of wine is worse than a drunkard. The only way to get rid of drunkenness, according to these gentlemen, is for every decent Christian to practice abstinence. The bishops, however, propose to condemn good liquor as wrong in itself, apart from the wrong use which may be made of it. It is a good deal like the bishops' rather than the laymen's hope that teetotal fanatics, both in the church and out of it, will be guided by the example of the reverend fathers in this matter. Intemperate advocates have done no end of harm to their cause.

Regarding a letter which I printed last week, Charles W. Hudson writes to me from Brighton. In your last Sunday's edition under the head of "The King of the Elephants," you printed a speech of King William IV.'s maiden speech, which was, to Brighton in the "Red Rover" coach, by "Jim" Carter, in the year of his birth, 1680, at Brighton, viz., 1680. Upon this occasion Tim assures me that his coach left the Elephant and four passed St. Peter's Church, Brighton, at the same time. He was then 12 years of age. I saw him on Tuesday. He does not even mention your correspondent (much less his guard in the coach), and will be glad to see him addressed as "Red Rover, Brighton."

LAST WEEK'S
LAW AND POLICE.

Central Criminal Court.

(Before Mr. Justice Hawkins.)
THE LADY OF SIR R. HANSON.—Charles Henry Harrod, a Fellowship Porter, who had pleaded guilty to publishing a number of libels upon Alderman Sir R. Hanson, was brought up for judgment.—The prisoner was a Fellowship Porter, and he was discharged from the society in 1885. Alderman Sir R. Hanson being the Governor of the society. Since then he had carried on a constant course of annoyance by means of postcards.—The prisoner promised not to continue the annoyance, which was all that was desired, and he was discharged upon entering into recognisance to appear and receive judgment if called upon.

A SHOOTING CASE.—Walter Ransby, 27, was indicted for feloniously shooting at Frederick Mansell with intent to murder him.—The prisoner was potman at the White Lion, Little James-street, Bloomsbury, and it was stated that the barmaid, a young woman named Foley, had complained of the manner in which he did his work. This made him very angry, and he called her bad names, and she told him that she should complain to the prosecutor, who was her sweetheart. In consequence of this the prosecutor remonstrated with the two men, and on the 25th of June the two men, and the prisoner pulled out a revolver and fired at the prosecutor and wounded him, but not very seriously. The prisoner had on previous occasions used threats towards the prosecutor, and once said that he would dash his brains out with a stool. When the prisoner was taken into custody he said to the prosecutor, "I hope you are satisfied now." He also remarked that the prosecutor had nearly strangled him some days before, and he would not forget it, but he added that he was sorry for what he had done.—The defence set up was that the prisoner had no intention to do serious mischief to the prosecutor, but that he had acted on a sudden impulse. The prisoner received a very good character. The jury found the prisoner guilty of unlawfully wounding, and he was sentenced to eight months' hard labour.

Probate and Divorce Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Butt.)

ROBERTS V. ROBERTS.—This was the petition of Mrs. Mary Jane Roberts for a divorce by reason of the cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. John Roberts. There was no defence. Mr. John Roberts, who was a partner in a firm of solicitors, was married on the 18th April, 1878, at the British Consulate, Shanghai, the respondent at that time being in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. There were two children of the marriage. They lived together upon good terms until 1882, when Mrs. Roberts was obliged to come to this country on account of her health. She corresponded with her husband and returned to Shanghai in February, 1884, when she discovered that he had formed an improper intimacy with a Mrs. MacArthur, the wife of a marine engineer, who lived at Shanghai. This led to quarrels, and upon several occasions he was guilty of cruelty towards his wife. She did all she could to break off this connection, but without success. At last, finding that he was determined to continue this connection, she presented a petition for a divorce, but subsequently some friends intervened and persuaded her to give her husband another trial. In September, 1886, after some hesitation, she resumed cohabitation, but within eight days he was again with Mrs. MacArthur, after which a supplemental petition was filed for a divorce.—Mrs. Roberts was called upon for the opening statement of counsel. She asked that the opening statement of counsel should be that she was a married woman, and that she was a very frightened of him.—Corroborative evidence was given of the cruelty, while testimony was adduced to the effect that Mr. Roberts and Mrs. MacArthur, who had been separated from her husband, were living together as man and wife.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs and custody of the child.

HOLLOWAY V. HOLLOWAY AND MALONE.—Mr. Pritchard appeared for the petitioner, Mr. James Holloway, who sought a divorce by reason of the bigamy and adultery of his wife with the co-respondent. The marriage took place on the 29th December, 1870, and Mr. and Mrs. Holloway afterwards lived together at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He took a public-house, but it did not answer, after which his wife left him. He went to Leeds to seek work, but became very ill, and had to go into the hospital. Through the assistance of a clergyman he stated that he went to Newcastle, and in consequence of what he heard, he instituted this suit.—His lordship pointed out that a husband had no business to leave his wife and not make any inquiry as to her whereabouts, which took place at Shields.—Mr. Blount, clerk to the petitioner's solicitor, proved serving the respondent and co-respondent with the divorce papers, the latter stating that he did not know that his husband was alive.—Mr. Justice Butt: That is just it. She supposed that her husband was dead and married again. There will be a decree nisi, and before it is made absolute I shall consider whether I ought to lay the papers before the Queen's Proctor.

Bow-Street.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEIGHBOURS.—James Wickin was charged with stealing £4 from the person of William Beale Marston.—The prosecutor is a colliery owner, living at Mold, which he explained as "You know, where Mr. Gladstone lives." On Friday afternoon he was in the Nag's Head public-house, Queen-street, Covent Garden. He had been taken there by a man who knew his name and position, and pretended to be an old friend but addressing the magistrate—You know, as I found out afterwards, that was all rubbish. I was seized by the prisoner, who was all right, and the prisoner rode my pockets. I caught hold of him and gave him into custody.—Mr. Bridge asked if there was a policeman there. Prosecutor: Well sir, strange to say, there was. (Laughter.) The presence of the officer was explained by the son of the landlord, who said that, noticing the prisoner put his hand into the prosecutor's pocket, he told him to desist, and as he would not do so he sent for the constable.—Police-constable 245 E said that when he arrived he found the prosecutor and the prisoner struggling together. The prisoner had £4 in gold and some copper in his hand. The prosecutor stated that he had lost altogether over £10.—In reply to Mr. Bridge he said he was not very drunk, but he could not drink half as well now as he could when he was a young man.—Warder Turrell said that the prisoner had been twice previously convicted.—Mr. Bridge decided to send the prisoner for trial, and as the depositions were being read over, prosecutor said, "Yes, that's all right, but I hope to God you're not going to put it in all the papers." Mr. Bridge, addressing the inspector on duty, said it was a question to be considered whether the report of the house ought not to be proceeded against for allowing a man to get drunk on his premises. A person in court, who said he was the prosecutor's son, said he was afraid his father had had enough to drink before he went to this house.—Mr. Bridge: At any rate, he had been served with liquor there.

Marlborough-street.

ALTHOUGH HE WAS A CRIPPLE.—James Lander, who was a cripple, with a profusion of curly hair, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Wardour-street on Friday night.—Constable 111 C said that the prisoner was with several other men, shouting and creating disorder, and as he would not go away, and defied his authority to remove him, he was taken into custody.—The prisoner: I was not hectoring anybody, your worship. How could I be hectoring an ordinary drunk when I'm a cripple? (Laughter.) I was talking to another gentleman about this infernal weather, when the policeman came up and ordered me to move on. I said I would go

quietly, but he would not let me, your worship, and said I was drunk. I could not have been so hectoring if I could walk away, although I am a cripple. It was the policeman who used bad language. He swore at me awfully, and I could scarcely believe my own ears. (Laughter.)—Sergeant Brewer, the gaoler, spoke of frequent visits of the prisoner on a charge of drunkenness, and Mr. Newton ordered him to pay the drunkard's fine of 5s.

A BOY BURGLED.—William Kelly, aged 16, who described himself as a button polisher, living at a lodging-house in Short's-gardens, Drury-lane, was charged with attempting to burglariously break and enter No. 33, Gerrard-street, with intent to steal. The evidence was that shortly before one o'clock in the morning Detectives Darby, Wyers, and Crackett were in the neighbourhood of Gerrard-street when they saw the prisoner lurking about in a very suspicious manner. They watched him for some time, and eventually saw him scale the railings of No. 33 and drop down into the area. After another period of waiting, they obtained a policeman's lantern, and directing its light towards the prisoner, saw that he was endeavouring to force open the area door of the house. Darby thereupon dropped down by his side, and demanded what he was doing. He let his jemmy fall, replied that he was quite alone, and intended to break into the house, the door of which he expected to find open. The panel of the door was very nearly broken open, and on being told to stop, he would be arrested for burglary, he replied, "All right, I am tired of this, I am starving, and may as well be in out of prison." On him were found two pieces of candle, two wedges, a knife, and box of silent matches. Several persons carried on business in the house, which was said to be securely locked and barred, and a caretaker slept on the premises. On the application of Detective Darby, the prisoner was remanded.

Marylebone.

A SUSPECTED PERSON.—A man, giving the name of Frederick Williams, aged 23, was charged with being a suspected person. Sergeant Pinch was passing along Sutherland Avenue a little before ten at night when he heard a noise in the area of No. 103. He looked down, and saw the prisoner shaking the kitchen door. When spoken to he made an excuse, which did not satisfy the officer, who took him into custody. The prisoner gave two addresses, which turned out to be false.—Sergeant Cooper said the prisoner was sentenced at Marlborough-street Police Court in 1886 to two months' imprisonment for the unlawful possession of electric bells, which were believed to have been stolen.—The prisoner protested his innocence, but Mr. Cooke remarked that his past history and all the circumstances of the case were against him. He sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment.

Clerkenwell.

ATTEMPTED WATCH STEALING.—James Gordon, aged 34, labourer, was charged with attempting to steal a watch from the person of William Inward, in the King's Cross-road. The prosecutor said that the prisoner and another man came up to him, and on Friday night, and attempted to steal his watch and pick his pocket. He struggled with them and managed to cling to the prisoner till a constable came up.—The landlord of the Lord Brougham beer-house said on Friday night the prosecutor came into his house with two negroes, and called for a pot of ale. Prosecutor had evidently been drinking before, but witness did not consider him drunk, so served him. Afterwards the prisoner and another man came in, and the prisoner began talking with the prosecutor trying to mean while to pick his pockets. Noticing this, witness kept a watch on the two men, and called the attention of his wife and some others to them. Presently prosecutor said he had to go to Notting Hill, and prisoner and the other man offered to show him the way. They all three went out together, and the two men led the prosecutor down Leake-street, a dark, narrow by-way, which was certainly not the way to Notting Hill. At witness's request, some of his customers followed the three men down the street.—Police-constable Dunlop, 18 G E, said he saw the prosecutor clinging to the prisoner, who said to him, "It's all right, this is my father-in-law, I am taking him home." Mr. Barstow remanded the case, and directed the police to try to arrest the other man.

Thames.

EAST-END THIEVES.—Robert Fullerton was charged with assaulting Samuel George and attempting to steal his watch and chain.—Samuel George, of 17, Grove-street, Commercial-road, St. George's, said: I was walking along Commercial-road with a friend, when the prisoner and another man came up to me. The accused struck me a violent blow on the chest and tried to pull my watch and chain from my pocket. I caught hold of him, but he struck me in the eye and ran away.—Police-constable Joseph Soper, 32 H E, said that on Friday night he was with Constable King, in Commercial-road, near to Star-street, when he saw the prisoner, who was in company with another man, make a blow at the prosecutor, and the other man called out "Tees." The prisoner then pulled his watch from his pocket, and ran away, but was pursued by King, who caught him. Constable King deposed to apprehending the prisoner, and in reply to the charge, he said, "I know I am in the wrong, and if I get out of this you won't see me about Star-street again." Mr. Lushington said it was perfectly clear the prisoner was attempting to steal the prosecutor's watch, and he sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

A VERY STUPID FELLOW.—Henry W. B. Hinder, 29, was charged with threatening to murder Eva Lord, of Woolwich. The prosecutor said he had been engaged to be married to the accused, but three weeks ago she broke it off. On Monday she received the letter produced through the post and it was in the prisoner's handwriting. In the letter she accused threatened to kill her and himself if she did not go back to him. In consequence of the letter she went in fear of her life. The accused had written another letter to witness's mother. The prisoner said he did write the letter, but had no intention of intimidating the prosecutor's mother. The letter prisoner wrote to prosecutor's mother was read. In the letter the prisoner said he was determined that the young woman should be no other man's wife, but that he would kill her first. To the policeman who apprehended him the accused said: "I admit writing the two letters; but I had no intention of injuring the girl. I am a great believer in spiritualism, and I have had a communication with her father, who has been dead a few years, and he advised me to do what I have done."—Mr. Lushington bound the accused over in his own recognisance to appear in a few days.

Worship-street.

POLICE RAID ON A HOXTON CLUB.—Robert Hood, 38, described as a club proprietor, of 44, Myrtle-street, Hoxton; Charles Lewis, 44, green-grocer, East-road, Hoxton; Elias Isaacs, 18, no occupation, of 418, Mile End-road; Alexander Alexander, 33, shoemaker, of Slater-street, Bricklane; and John Morley, 28, printer, of Hoxton-street, were brought up on a warrant issued by Colonel Pearson, assistant commissioner of police and J.P. for Middlesex, and charged with keeping and taking part in keeping a common gaming house at 44, Myrtle-street, Hoxton, contrary to the Act 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 109. Mr. St. John Wortner appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. George Hagan, barrister, for some of the prisoners.—Superintendent Hunt, G Division, was in charge of the case, and it seemed that he, with Detective Inspector Peel and other officers, made a sudden descent on the premises in question on Friday afternoon and captured therein between the prisoners before the court more than eighty other persons. The place was known as the New Myrtle Club; but Mr. Wortner said that he should prove that it was kept by certain persons for gaming purposes; that Hood was the nominal proprietor, and managed the place, assisted by the other prisoners. They were the only persons

detained in custody, but it was intended to proceed against the other persons found in the place, and he had to apply for summonses against a large number of them. It had therefore been arranged with the defence that, whilst the police were investigating the matter, a formal remand should be taken. The articles seized included a number of books for betting, entries, &c., dice and dice-boxes, gaming-clothes, racing-tickets, playing-cards, &c., but very little money.—Mr. George Hagan said he agreed to the adjournment, it being understood that he was not objected to. He would be prepared at the proper time to prove that the place was a genuine club-house, with its committee and elected members.—Mr. Wortner said there were clubs and clubs. He hoped Mr. George Hagan did not suggest a comparison between clubs as understood at the West-end and such places as the one in question.—Mr. Bushby said he would consent to bail, but Hood, as the proprietor, would be held most responsible, and he therefore fixed the bail for him at two sureties of £200 each.—The sureties were not provided, and the prisoner was removed in custody.

Westminster.

ASSAULTING A STEPMOTHER.—Rose Peel, a well-dressed girl of 17 or 18, was charged on remand, before Mr. Partridge, with knocking her stepmother's eye out with the spout of a tea-kettle at her residence in Willow-street, Westminster.—The prosecutrix, Mary Peel, an elderly woman, appeared in the witness-box with a surgical bandage over her right eye, the sight of which, she stated, had been completely destroyed. For about fortnight she was in the hospital. The prisoner, on the 12th of July, threw a kettle at her, and she supposed that the spout caused the injury, but it was done so quickly that she could not positively say how it came about. In consideration of the prisoner's youth she would forgive her, and she trusted that his worship would look over it and discharge her.—Mr. Partridge: I have no power to look over it.—Prosecutrix: I don't wish to have her punished. I aggravated the girl by calling her a bad name, and I don't think she is altogether responsible for her actions.—The Magistrate: Why not?—Prosecutrix: Eleven years ago she fell and injured her head very badly.—Constable Paeon, 761 A, said when the prosecutrix came to the station to complain she was bleeding terribly, and when he arrested the prisoner she admitted causing the injury, and expressed no regret. She had been in custody ever since.—Mr. Partridge committed her for trial to the Middlesex Sessions, for unlawfully wounding. He would take bail—two sureties in £15 each.

Lambeth.

PICKPOCKETS CAPTURED.—Henry Campbell, 30, alias Lakeman, and Thomas Dunn, 18, alias Hodson, were charged, on remand, before Mr. Chance, with attempting to pick pockets in Walworth-road.—An independent witness stated that he was in the Walworth-road a few nights back, and saw the prisoners try the pockets of several persons in that thoroughfare. The parties were chiefly females of a poor class, who were out buying food for the home. The witness followed the prisoners about for some time, and saw one of them throw a purse into a garden in Carter-street. He obtained the assistance of a constable at Carter-street Police Station, and the prisoners were ultimately taken into custody. Upon the first hearing both prisoners declared they were as "innocent as lambs," but Mr. Chance declined to accept that explanation after the evidence he had heard, and directed a remand for inquiry.—It was now stated by Police-sergeant Arrow, of the constable's office, Scotland Yard, that the prisoner, Henry Campbell, in the name of Lakeman, on the 5th August, 1879, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, and previous to that seven years for stealing from the person. He had also been charged with stabbing and other offences. With regard to Dunn, he was an ex-convict, and had terms of five years' penal servitude and other convictions. The prisoners were in the habit of hanging about market places on Saturday nights and picking the pockets of poor people who had come out to buy the food for Sunday with the wages of the hard-working husband.—Mr. Chance said it was a shameful thing, and sentenced the prisoners to three months' hard labour.

Wandsworth.

A QUEER SORT OF WOMAN.—Clara Guildford, residing at Fullerton-road, Wandsworth, was brought up on a warrant, charged with wilfully damaging a window at the residence of Mr. Walter Scott, of Fullerton-road.—Mrs. Higgins, who resided at East Hill, said on the 21st ult. she saw the prisoner with a dog run up in one hand and a glass in the other, and she saw her break the pane of glass in the bay window of Mr. Scott's residence. Witness saw her again on the 1st inst., when she broke two more windows.—The prisoner, who was without hat or bonnet, and her hair dressed in coils, asked a number of irrelevant questions, and alleged that she had been subject to dangerous annoyance.—Mrs. Scott said she was a dangerous woman, and not fit to be at large.—Police-constable Ralph, one of the warrant officers of the court, said that on Friday he went to the prisoner's house to execute the warrant. In reply to the charge she said, "I did it, and I will turn the place down." She refused to accompany him to the police station, and rushed upstairs. Knowing that she was in the habit of locking herself in her room, he followed her upstairs. She then became in an excited state, screamed "Murder," scratched his face, and spat in it. She afterwards calmed down and walked to the station quietly.—The prisoner told the magistrate that he forced his way into her house and followed her to her bed-room. She called him a vile, obscene beast, and was told by the magistrate that he could not allow language of that kind.—Prosecutrix: So he is a man, and he ought to be sent to a woman's bed-room.—Mr. Scott said on the last occasion she broke the window with a hammer. She also threw the hammer into the room, damaging a portion of the furniture. The prisoner stated that twelve of her windows had been broken, and she could not leave the house without being annoyed in the vilest manner, followed by people from Mr. Scott's, and abused.—Mrs. Higgins here exclaimed, "You wicked woman."—It was also stated that the prisoner threw flower pots at the children, and Constable Ralph expressed an opinion that she was not answerable for her actions.—Mr. Pease decided to remand the prisoner, and directed that she should be medically examined as to her state of mind.

Dalston.

SOMETHING FROM BEHIND THE SCENES.—A singular looking woman was among the applicants for advice. She said that for nine years her husband had not lived with her, seven years ago he brought her from Newcastle and since then he had given an old woman ten shillings a week to board and lodge her. He was in a good position and had £200 a year.—Mr. Bros: Do you complain that he does not give you enough money?—Applicant: What he gives me is enough to pay for what I eat and drink, but he says I am insane. He won't let me see the children, and he won't live with me. He won't meet me in the Divorce Court, in the separation room, or any other court. He won't let me see anything, but keeps me in this house with three old women to wait upon me.—Mr. Bros: He keeps you. I can't do anything for you.—Applicant (with energy): But you must do something. I managed to get to the police, and I have been sent here by the inspector at Hackney Police Station.—Mr. Bros: Then he must come here and explain what he wants me to do.—The poor woman wished to say more, but was told that she must leave the court, and she did so, looking very dejected.

Stratford.

A BIT OF JEALOUSY.—James Hodgson Gibbs, of Odessa-road, Forest Gate, formerly a coal merchant, but now out of employment, was summoned for assaulting his wife, Elizabeth Ann, on the 26th ult.—It was stated that for some time past

the parties had had frequent disagreements, but hitherto they had always made it up.—On this occasion the complainant desired that the Bench would grant her a separation order, as she found it impossible to live with defendant. On the evening in question the defendant returned home at half-past eleven, and was unable to unlock the door with his latch-key. His daughter went to his assistance, and finding what his condition was she shouted to complainant, "Pa's drunk again." Complainant then went to her husband, and on her remonstrating with him he struck her on the nose and left ear, causing both to bleed. He also produced a letter which complainant had found, and which had reference to an address at Coopers-road, where, it was alleged, the defendant was familiar with a certain female, and which had caused many differences.—In cross-examination complainant denied that her husband had been turned out of his bed at night. She also denied that there was any foundation in the allegation that she was on terms of intimacy with her uncle, nothing more than the ordinary friendship of relations. Mr. Corke (for the defendant) suggested that an arrangement should be made to come to. He could not see why complainant should object, seeing that she was supported by an amorous uncle.—Defendant denied that he struck his wife, and with regard to the address at Coopers-road, it was with reference to a situation he was trying for.—The Bench fined the defendant 10s. and costs for the assault. They also granted an order for a judicial separation, defendant to pay 10s. a week to his wife's support.—Defendant said he could not pay the fine, and the Bench then consented to allow him time.—Defendant said it was no good. He had no prospect of paying the money, and he would go to prison.

Croydon.

A POSTMAN BITTEN BY A FEROCEOUS DOG.—Mrs. Johnson Gedge, of Glemard House, Mitcham, who was advised by the magistrates to complain against a policeman who had been bitten by her dog, was now summoned for keeping the said dog unmuzzled. Mr. A. S. Gedge appeared for the defendant.—John Webster, a postman, stated that the dog had frequently flown at him when he was entering the gate with his letters. He believed the animal would have bitten him on several occasions if he had not kicked it away. It bit his finger once, and he complained to Miss Gedge.—Miss Mabel Francis Gedge, daughter of the defendant, said that she had never heard of the dog being vicious, and that she had no complaint from the postman about the dog.—Mr. Heath, one of the magistrates, said that collie dogs were very dangerous in their temper.—Witness: It is a Chinese Esquimaux dog.—Mr. Heath: That is just as bad.—Sir Thomas Edridge fined the defendant 10s., and 21s. costs, and intimated that if any further complaints were received about the dog the Bench would deal with the case very severely.

INQUESTS.

SINGULAR SUICIDE AT FINSBURY.—At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Mr. Langham inquired into the cause of the death of Edward Sentgraf, aged 48, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a table knife at his home, No. 68, Wilson-street, Finsbury.—Francis Katika Dutkoviak, said she had been living with the deceased as his wife, and on Wednesday afternoon her attention was attracted by seeing him sitting in an easy chair and blood flowing from his throat. She raised a alarm, and a policeman was called in. She found a table knife under the chair, upon which the deceased was sitting, and which he had evidently used to cut his throat. He was at once removed to the hospital.—By the Coroner: Deceased was subject to delusions, and was so ill that he became an in-patient of the German Hospital at Dalston. He was discharged from that institution the day before he took his life.—Robert W. Petzsche said the last witness applied to him for his aid, as the deceased was raving mad. He had been in that condition since he came from the hospital, and on Wednesday at noon witness made an application to the workhouse authorities for his removal to the workhouse as a dangerous lunatic. When he went to the house to tell the first witness that a doctor would be sent to see the deceased, he found that the man had cut his throat.—Dr. Ernest Michels, of the German Hospital, said the deceased when admitted into the institution was suffering from disease of the brain. He was discharged on Tuesday at his own request.—The Coroner: Did you consider it right to discharge a man in that state without being in proper care?—Witness: Yes, in this special case. He was a little obstinate but nothing more. Had I known he was so bad I should not have allowed him to go.—By a Juror: Witness was away during the latter part of the time deceased was in the hospital, so of his own knowledge he found out what was the state of the man who was discharged.—Other evidence showed that the deceased died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital a few hours after being admitted, the cause of death being the wound in the throat.—A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was recorded.

FATAL FALL WHILE DRUNK.—Mr. George Wyatt held an inquest at St. Thomas's Hospital relative to the death of Arthur Simpson, aged 47, a packer at a china and glass warehouse in the City, who was found suffering from injuries in the street under somewhat singular circumstances. It appeared that the deceased was a native of Silesia, and was found helplessly intoxicated by two men at the night of Saturday, the 25th ult., outside a public-house in Upper Kennington-lane. He was removed in an unconscious condition to the house of a friend, named Wm. Jackson, at 12, Leopold-street, Vauxhall, where shelter was provided for him, but as he did not regain consciousness he was conveyed on the following day to the above institution, where he expired on Tuesday.—The medical evidence showed that death was due to hemorrhage on the surface of the brain. There was a bruise on the left side of the skull, which had been caused by a fall or graze on the left cheek. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SHOCKING DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at the St. Giles's Coroner's Court touching the death of Eliza Sweeney, aged 33, formerly a needlewoman, of no fixed home. Police-constable W. Glanville, 7 E, deposed that on Tuesday morning his attention was called to the deceased, who was seated in a van in Bedfordbury and refused to come out. She was ragged and in a trembling condition. She said she had no home or friends. She was removed on an ambulance to the St. Giles's infirmary.—Sarah Wilson, nurse of No. 18 Ward, stated that the deceased, when admitted, was in a state of great exhaustion. She died at eight o'clock the same evening. Her clothes were one mass of rags, and tied on with pieces of string. She was covered with vermin. Witness recognised her as being an inmate some months ago. She was given to drink, and promised to reform when she left.—Dr. Lloyd deposed that the deceased had been dying for days. A post mortem showed death was due to effusion of serum on the brain caused by exposure and irregular habits.—Verdict accordingly.

KILLED BY A SWING.—Dr. Macdonald held an inquest at the Vestry Hall, Stoke Newington, on the body of George Martin Servante, aged 1 year and 8 months, whose parents reside at 39, Dumont-road, Stoke Newington.—Alice Servante, the sister of the deceased, deposed that on Friday week she took her brother into the playground attached to the South Hornsey Board School. As they were walking about the deceased got within reach of one of the swings, which caught him a violent blow on the head, knocking him down. He was at once conveyed to the hospital, where he died on Tuesday.—One of the jury men remarked that it was most dangerous to allow little children to play near where swings were in motion.—Another jurymen said that an officer had been appointed at a salary of £1 per week to look after the children in the playground during the holidays. He added that it seemed strange that an accident such as this should happen so soon after the appointment.—Ultimately a verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE SPORTING YOUNG LADY
AND THE BETTING MAN.

A very well-dressed young woman, who said she resided with a cousin at Laverdine Hill, applied to Mr. Partridge, at Westminster Police Court, stating that she had been defrauded of the sum of £49 under the following circumstances. She had done a little betting lately in the neighbourhood of Victoria Station, and some three weeks ago, as she was standing near a letter-box, a postman in uniform, who had ascertained from a shoeblack boy the fact that she was interested in racing—the lad having been employed by her to take commissions to a bookmaker—introduced himself by asking whether she "had done anything" that day, meaning, of course, whether she had backed any horses. She said she had not done anything, and he then said that he wished he had only seen her a little sooner, because he could have put her on a real good thing—a certain winner. He suggested that she should meet him early next afternoon at the pillar-box, and then he, having information of a winner the instant it came up on the tape, they could "get on S.P." (starting price) with a man he knew who was a great fool with his money. (Loud laughter.) The postman assured her that this gentleman did not mind what money he lost, and said that he was himself going to put on £5 each way, to win and 1, 2, 3. She did not quite like it, but as he pressed her to put all the money she could on the horse, and told her that it would be all right, she made an appointment for the day following. He met her then out of uniform, explaining that he was in ordinary attire because he represented himself to the bookmaker, who was a very nice sort of man, as a gentleman's servant, and she went with him in a cab to a place he called the club, where he was to get the winner off the tape the second it came up. He was in the building a moment, jumped in the cab again, said he had got the winner all right—it was "Hollyoak"—and they drove rapidly back to Victoria, where, opportunely waiting, was the postman's friend, with whom they were to bet. The postman handed the other man what purported to be a £10 note, and she gave him all she had in her purse, a sum of £9.—Mr. Partridge: And I suppose you lost your money?—Applicant: Yes. The horse had won, but I never even got my money back. The next day the postman tried to persuade me to put more money on, and so he did the day afterwards, and when I complained I had not been paid he pretended to be put out, and said he had lost his own £10. He also informed me that the gentleman who took their money had been robbed of £100 in the street, but the police have never heard of it, and it is not true. No doubt I was very foolish, and I never ought to have countenanced such a thing, but I believe I have been the victim of a conspiracy.—Mr. Partridge: Have you seen this postman since?—Applicant: Yes. I have seen him several times; the last time about a week ago at Victoria Station. He would not take much notice of me, because he had tried to get me to find £2 or £3 more. I said I had not got more money.—Mr. Partridge: Where did you get the £9 from?—Applicant: It is part of what I saved when I was in a situation. I was engaged at a large draper's in Blackfriars. Besides that, I have money from my friends, who live at Sheffield, Yorks. My father, who is not in business, is fairly well off.—Mr. Partridge said it was one of the most extraordinary stories he had ever heard, but he could only refer the applicant to the police.—Inspector Saden, A Division, shortly afterwards informed his worship that the applicant admitted to him that at the time she backed the horse the race had been run nearly half-an-hour. She was thinking that she was going to get the best of the betting man, but it was the other way about.—Mr. Partridge said there might be some inquiry, and if there was sufficient evidence she could renew the application, and lay information for warrants.—Applicant proceeded to the police station, and there conferred with a detective officer.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF
RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The executive committee of this society concluded on Saturday its quarterly meeting, the sittings extending over four days, at the head office, Colebrook-row, Islington, the Middlebrough delegate presiding. There was a full attendance of delegates from other railway centres.—The report, submitted by Mr. E. Harford, general secretary, which showed a satisfactory increase in the numbers and funds of the society, was received with a vote of thanks. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. F. A. Channing, M.P., for his continued exertions on behalf of useful railway legislation. The action of the general secretary, in conjunction with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, over the Employers' Liability Bill was approved. With reference to the bill for the weekly payment of wages, the following resolution was passed:—"That this executive committee approves of the bill for the weekly payment of wages, introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Fenwick, M.P., and recommends every branch of the Amalgamated Society to actively be gaining support for it by paying the resolution in full, and instructing their branch secretaries to forward copies to the representatives of their several divisions in the House of Commons asking them to vote for the said bill."

CARBOLIC ACID FOR RUM.

Two women were admitted into the Liverpool Hospital on Saturday, suffering from carbolic acid poisoning. One of the women, named Collins, was servant in a provision shop and had in the absence of her employer, she and a friend named Murphy had a drinking bout. In the course of the spree they found a bottle which they supposed contained rum, and drank freely. It proved to be carbolic acid. The women died soon after.

BOROUGH OF ENGLAND.

A Parliamentary paper, issued recently, shows that in England there are forty-four municipal boroughs with a population of 50,000 and upwards, 118 with populations between 50,000 and 10,000, and 121 with less than 10,000. There are eighteen boroughs which are counties of cities or counties of towns; 216 which have separate commissions of the peace; nineteen which appoint their own sheriff; and 121 which have no separate police establishments.

ALLEGED THREATENING LETTER.

At Kautark Crimes Act Court last week a man named Patrick Quinlan was sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labour on the charge of having sent a threatening letter to Mr. Nicholas Keller, a solicitor, of Kautark, who acted as legal adviser to a prisoner's brother-in-law in a law suit pending between the two. It was alleged that Quinlan wrote the letter to intimidate Mr. Keller into settling the dispute. Notice of appeal was lodged.

On Saturday Dr. Macdonald received information

of the death of Mrs. Eliza Ann Norton, aged 66, a widow, late of The Grove, Homerton, who expired suddenly on the previous day. At the Croydon Petty Sessions on Saturday James Scott, of Foster-road, Croydon, was charged on remand with embezzling the sum of 2s., the money of John McQueen, his master. The prisoner was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

An inquest was held last week on the body of an elderly woman, named Thompson, of 50, St. John's-road, Hoxton, who was found in a dying condition in the room where she lived on Thursday last. Death from apoplexy was the verdict of the jury.

At the Shoreditch Town Hall last week Dr. Macdonald held an inquiry touching the death of Rachael Cottrell, aged 65, who was residing at 59, St. John's-road, Hoxton. The evidence showed that the deceased, who was a widow, was in a good state of health up to Thursday afternoon, when she was seized with a fit of apoplexy and died in half an hour. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—August 4.

Commutation of Pensions.
Mr. BRODRICK, in answer to Sir G. Campbell, stated that the whole subject of the commutation of military and naval pensions was under consideration, but the Secretary of State was not at present in a position to say what decision would be arrived at. The matter would be carefully considered.

The Bank of England.
Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN, for Mr. Cunningham Graham, asked whether the maximum pay of the bank-note stampers in the Bank of England was 30s. per week. Mr. JACKSON said the question must have been asked under a misapprehension. The Bank of England was not a Government department, and the Government had nothing to do with the management of its staff.

A Misleading Report.

Sir H. JAMES asked permission to make a short statement affecting himself and the rules of the House. In several newspapers, especially the Times, there appeared a statement as to the report of the Hyderabad-Deccan Committee's report. That report had been laid on the table, and the paragraph he referred to stood in some of the contents of that report. So far as he could judge at present the person who communicated the contents of the paragraph must have obtained a copy of the original draft of the report at a stage when it had not approached completion and was scarcely considered; but whilst he could not say when that report was likely to be read, it was his duty to mention that the statement of its contents was not only insufficient, but misleading, fallacious, and in many respects entirely erroneous. He did not think that at this stage he ought to suggest any course to follow; he had not had an opportunity of consulting his colleagues; but he was sure they would share his great regret that such a course was taken in respect to the report. The statement communicated to the public were fallacious and erroneous, and the company's shares were largely dealt with on the Stock Exchange, if that report remained entirely uncontradicted, the result might be that the credulous and unwary might suffer. Mr. T. HEALY asked if the Government would introduce into the Liberal Bill a provision to stop such practices in future. Sir G. CAMPBELL asked if the Government would take into consideration, in connection with the Official Secrets Bill, the expediency of dealing not only with those who communicated such information but the receivers of stolen information. Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN asked whether it was the habit of the Times to get information of secret by means either of threats or forgeries. (A laugh.) Mr. JACKSON could not give a direct answer to the question, but he gave the opportunity of saying that those occurrences had been of late so frequent that it was the duty of the Government to take into consideration what measures should be adopted with reference to them. (Hear, hear.)

Supply.—Army Estimates.

The House went into committee of supply on the Army Estimates.—Votes of £243,300 for works, buildings, &c., at home and abroad, £1,343,900 for outstanding pensions, and £720,700 for pay and allowances of Volunteer corps were agreed to. On a vote of £652,000 for transport and remounts, Sir W. BARTLETT asked about the supply of horses for cavalry. Mr. BRODRICK said, this year the experiment had been tried of registering the horses of private owners for 10s. a year each, and these horses were available at a moment's notice to be called out. That experiment had been entirely successful. £7,000 had been taken for that purpose in this year's estimates, and if the House would vote a larger sum next year it would be possible to increase the reserve. A large number of these horses were available for transport, and a considerable number was available for artillery and cavalry. No horses were now being brought from abroad. After some remarks from General Fitzgibbon, Mr. SINCLAIR said there was an increasing desire in the country to see an army corps complete in all departments—cavalry, artillery, transport, and ambulance—ready to be sent anywhere on short notice should emergency arise. Mr. BRODRICK stated that the demand was being attended to. Immediate progress was being made, it was the intention of the Secretary for War to take the field at any moment. The vote was agreed to. A vote of £2,500,000 for provisions, forage, and fuel, gave rise to some discussion on the soldiers' rations; and Mr. E. STANHOPE having promised attention to the subject, the vote was agreed to.

Our Naval Armaments.

On a vote of £1,563,500 for naval armaments, Lord GOSWOLD HAMILTON stated that they had complete information as regarded the stores of foreign stations, and were now practically complete, as was also the outfit in reserve for guns.

With reference to the amount of ammunition known as the outfit for the home stations, it was complete except in relation to the quick-firing guns. In recent years the cost of naval armaments had been very largely increased, and also the ratio of the cost of guns and ammunition to the ship's hull and engines. A careful estimate had been made of the cost of providing the guns and ammunition for the vessels now in course of construction, and it was found to be at the same ratio, about 35 per cent. Therefore, as the shipping programme for the year amounted to about £2,000,000, the sum of £1,000,000 was necessary to make full provision for the armaments of all the ships. There was a good margin left, which it was hoped would be employed in making good existing deficiencies. The object of the department was to see that there was an ample supply of material which could not be quickly manufactured, and also of machinery for making perishable materials quickly in case of emergency. Mr. DUFF said the supply of guns was lamentably deficient. For the Navy sixty guns over nine inches diameter were now needed, and he believed that on the smallest estimate 160 were wanted for other purposes, so that 160 should be supplied in three years. In the last ten years the Government had turned out forty guns, and if they doubled their present rate of production it would take eight years to meet the demand. He urged that the Government should go into the open market and give an order for 30 or 40 guns. Lord CHARLES BEKEFORD thought no vote merited more discussion than this one. He concurred with the remarks of Mr. Duff, and contended that we should have a reserve of heavy ordnance. Every navy in the world had magazine rifles except our own. He admitted that with the present state of things it was manifest nonsense to expect to get more guns; and while he was opposed to enlarging Woolwich he advocated putting the guns out to contract. We should have specially selected inventors, so that we could get the latest and best appliances at once. He wished to know what steps were being taken to fill shells with high explosives, to provide magazine rifles, to supply smokeless powder for rifles and machine guns, and what was being done to avoid the scandal in the future of ships being without armaments. After some remarks from Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. E. STANHOPE replied that magazine rifles would be issued to the navy in a few days. The experiments with the high explosives had been highly satisfactory, but such had not been the case with regard to smokeless powder, yet it was hoped that before long a smokeless powder would be recommended, useful both for rifles and guns. The return showing the number of vessels without guns did certainly almost amount to a scandal. The Government had addressed themselves seriously to the subject, and had found that the first cause of delay had been that guns were not ordered simultaneously with the ship. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) This defect had now been remedied, but there had

also been delay in the proof of the guns, owing to the smallness of space at Shoeburyness. Steps, however, were now being taken to increase their accommodation at that place. (Hear, hear.) An inquiry had been made into the supply of guns generally, and the inquiry was conclusive. The Government now knew the capacity of Woolwich and Elswick, and the difficulty that arose from the delay in repairing operations. The Government did not desire to increase Woolwich, but to put the work out to increasing numbers of private firms. The Government had ordered all the guns required for the land service and the navy, or had called for tenders for the remaining ones not ordered. Mr. HAMBURY continued the discussion. The vote was agreed to; and several other votes were agreed to without discussion. On the report of supply Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. WALLACE complained of the Government's neglect of Scotch business.—The House adjourned at 5.45.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Local Government Bill.

The Local Government Bill was considered in committee. Lord SALISBURY moved in clause 2, that peers, the sons of peers, and the sons of county electors should be eligible to sit on their county council, but after some discussion he limited his amendment to peers, and in this form it was agreed to. The Earl of JAMES moved that the county councillors should hold office for six years, half of the council retiring every third year. The amendment was rejected by 72 to 29. Lord BRUCE moved an amendment cancelling that provision of the bill which required that not more than one member should be returned to the county council by an electoral division. Lord SALISBURY opposed the amendment, saying that it was in favour of the election of carping baggers. The amendment was rejected without division. On the fifth clause, an amendment was agreed to disqualifying a coroner from sitting on the county council. On the ninth clause, which dealt with the control of the police, Lord CARMARTEEN thought the control of the police by a joint committee of the justices and the council would lead to great inconvenience, and that the control of the police should be transferred to the imperial Government. Lord KIMBERLEY replied that that would constitute one of the most dangerous innovations that could be made in our system of Government. Lord SALISBURY believed that the time would come when the control of the police should be handed over to the imperial Government, but that point had not been reached yet. The clause, however, as it had left the Commons was not satisfactory, inasmuch as it transferred to the joint committee not only the powers over the police which were possessed by the justices in quarter sessions, but also those powers possessed by justices out of sessions for the preservation of the peace. That would not be satisfactory, and he would therefore move an insertion of words which made it the duty of the chief constable and other constables to obey the lawful orders of the justices in petty sessions in respect to the prevention of riot. Lord HENCKELL thought the object would be better attained by reserving the powers of the justices as conservators of the peace. Lord SALISBURY thought the noble lord's suggestion was a reasonable one, and he withdrew his own amendment with the view of considering the matter before the report stage. The third sub-section of the same clause, giving the joint committee power to suspend county constables was omitted, on the motion of Lord BATHURST. An amendment to the forty-second clause, moved by Lord SALISBURY, restored to the Court of Aldermen of the City of London the right of appointing the recorder, subject, however, to the condition that he should not exercise any judicial functions unless he was appointed by her Majesty to exercise such functions. The amendment was agreed to. The bill passed through committee at twenty minutes to two o'clock. The report was fixed for Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The Vote on Account.

Mr. W. H. SMITH stated that the Currency Commission hoped to be able to report in the course of the next few months. It was not in his power to give a day to discuss Mr. DILLWYN's motion for an address praying for the release of Mr. Dillon. Mr. DILLWYN gave notice that he would take the earliest opportunity of bringing the matter before the House. Replying to Sir W. Lawson, Mr. SMITH said the date of the sitting of the commission in reference to the Irish members rested with the judges themselves. The adjourned debate on the resolution for a vote on account of seven millions was resumed by Mr. WALLACE, who continued his criticisms in connection with the neglect of Scotch business at such great length, that the SPEAKER informed him that he had never, in his experience, known the rules of the House to be so abused, and that it was worthy of consideration whether it was respectful to the House to allow that sort of thing to go on. After a few more remarks from Mr. WALLACE, the First Lord of the Treasury took upon himself the entire responsibility of the course which the Government had adopted. After the Scotch members had discussed this question for a considerable time, the Irish members attacked the policy of the Irish Executive, and continued the debate till half past twelve, when the report of the vote was agreed to without a division, as was also the report of supply voted on Saturday. The various orders were then disposed of, the Merchant Shipping (Life-Saving Appliances) Bill being read a third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Work Done.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Glebe Lands Bill and other bills. Lord BALFOUR of BURLINGTON announced that the report stage of the Local Government Bill would be taken on Thursday, and as a general opinion had been expressed that power should be given to the county council to appoint a deputy chairman, he would propose an amendment to that effect on the report stage. He would also on Thursday ask their lordships to read the bill a third time. The Marriage Validation Bill was read a second time and passed through all its stages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Sir W. LAWSON gave notice that on the third reading of the Irish Commission Bill he would move that the House declines to appoint such a commission. On the motion of Mr. W. H. SMITH, the twelve o'clock rule was suspended for the present sitting. The Lords' amendments to the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill were, with a few alterations, agreed to.

Obstructing the Inquiry Bill.

The House proceeded with the consideration of the Irish Commission Bill as it left the committee stage. The House SECRETARY moved the insertion of a new clause after clause 3, providing that if any person served with a summons under this Act should fail to appear before the commissioners, he should be liable to a warrant for his arrest. The amendment was agreed to. The House SECRETARY further moved an amendment, also after clause 3, of a new clause providing that any person summoned to appear before the commissioners, and not obeying, should, notwithstanding the dissolution of the commission, be liable to punishment for contempt on the motion of any person aggrieved by his failure to obey the summons. Mr. PARNELL moved an amendment extending the penal consequences of the clause to any one who should refuse to make a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined. Both the House SECRETARY and Sir G. ROSSELL objected to the amendment, and it was withdrawn. Mr. PARNELL next moved a further amendment, which provided that any punishment of imprisonment indicated by the commission

should not come to an end, by reason of the termination of the commission, until the High Court of Justice should so order. The House SECRETARY accepted the amendment, but it was withdrawn, that it might, on the third reading of the bill, be inserted after the second clause. Mr. LABOUCHERE moved a new clause providing that nothing in the act should relieve the publishers of any libel before the passing of the act from any civil or criminal liability. The House SECRETARY opposed the amendment, which was rejected by 151 to 120. An amendment by Mr. HUNT, requiring the particulars of the charges to be furnished to the commissioners, was negatived by 184 to 118.

COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Obstruction to the Last.

The House then resumed consideration of the Irish Commission Bill as amended in committee. An amendment, which was moved by Mr. BRADLAUGH, provided that the commissioners should exercise the powers given to them in the same way as the powers were exercised by a judge of the High Court in the trial of an action. It was rejected on a division by 148 to 60. A new clause was inserted in the bill, on the motion of Mr. M. HEALY, empowering the commissioners to order the attendance of prisoners at the inquiry on such conditions as they might deem fit, and a number of other amendments having been disposed of, Mr. W. H. SMITH moved the third reading of the bill. Sir W. LAWSON moved an amendment that the House decline to appoint a commission for inquiry into matters connected with political movements unless such inquiry be confined to definite charges of a criminal nature against specified individuals. Mr. LABOUCHERE said he could not support the amendment, which implied that the House was willing to appoint a commission if the charges and the individuals were specified. He would rather vote directly against the third reading of the bill. Sir W. LAWSON withdrew his amendment. Mr. LABOUCHERE gave his reasons for opposing the third reading of the bill. It was also opposed by Mr. NEVILLE and Mr. DILLWYN. Mr. SMITH said he would not vote against the bill, because it might be thought that he wished to avoid inquiry, and, on the other hand, he would not vote for it because it would be thought that he was wholly composed of adherents of the Government, one of whom had uttered malignant calumnies against the Irish party. He did not fear any inquiry, though the cost of defending his character might ruin him; nevertheless, he said to the enemies of himself and his colleagues, "Pass your bill, and may God defend the right." The House divided, and the bill was read a third time by 180 to 64.

Hurrying Up.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Bill was read a second time, after some discussion. The Public Works Loans Bill and the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill were also read a second time. The Sea Fisheries Regulation Bill, as amended by the standing committee, was considered further amended, and read a third time. The Hawkers Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Parnell Commission Bill.

Lord SALISBURY moved the first reading of the Members of Parliament Charges and Allegations Bill. He proposed that the bill should go into committee on Saturday, and if it was not in committee on Saturday, the third reading would be moved. Lord KIMBERLEY acquiesced as to the bill going into committee on Saturday, but would not pledge himself further. The bill was read a first time.

The Local Government Bill.

On the motion for receiving the report of amendments, Lord DENHAM moved that the report be received that day six months. The motion was negatived without a division. The report was received. Lord DENHAM's motion moved to insert a provision in clause 2, enacting that the guardians should be elected in like manner as the guardians of the poor. The amendment was negatived. On the motion of Lord BALFOUR, it was resolved that a county council might from time to time appoint a member of the council to be deputy chairman, who would hold that position during the term of office of the chairman, and subject to any rules made by the county council. The bill was then read a third time. Lord GRANVILLE complimented Lord Balfour on the manner in which he had carried the bill through the House. He (Lord Granville) bill through the House. He (Lord Granville) drew attention to the Mansion House to the effect that he thought the bill would be final. It was diminished his satisfaction with it. Lord SALISBURY said he was referring to the metropolitan. There would, undoubtedly, have to be additions made to the bill, as one branch of local government had not been dealt with at all. After transacting some other important business, their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

A Telegraph Monopoly.

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL asked the Postmaster-General if he could now say that the monopoly of a private telegraph company across the Channel to the continent would not be renewed on its expiry. Sir JOHN GOSWOLD said it would not be renewed.

The Exclusion of Chinese from New South Wales.

Sir J. GOSWOLD, in reply to Sir George Campbell, said that the Colonial Secretary had no reason to doubt the authenticity of a recently published pamphlet in which a speech of Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, in moving the second reading of the Chinese Restriction Bill, was given, and in which he announced that the Government did not intend to turn aside until they had terminated for ever the landing of Chinese on the shores of New South Wales. The bill had passed, and it was understood to contain a clause enacting that any person who felt aggrieved by any action of the Government the right to recover damages, but that had been done without prejudice to her Majesty's power of disallowance. The bill had not yet been received, but it would be carefully considered.

A Question as to Income-tax.

Mr. STANLEY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether income-tax was rightly charged on Schedule B as well as Schedule A to landowners for land let as allotments to cottagers. Mr. GOSWOLD said it was not the practice to do so, and if any case were reported it would be discharged on particulars being given.

Soldier Colonies in Asiatic Russia.

Sir JAMES FERGUSON, in reply to Mr. Thomas Price, said that her Majesty's Government had no official information beyond that contained in the despatch which was laid on the table in March last regarding the measures adopted by the Russian Government in the establishing colonies of soldiers belonging to the reserve in the Asiatic provinces of Russia. He would ascertain if any information was procurable that would be useful to the public.

The Zoological Gardens and the Regent's Canal.

Mr. RITCHIE, in answer to Mr. Pictou, said that no complaints had been made to the Local Government Board as to the pollution of the Regent's Canal by the sewage from the Zoological Gardens, and no complaints had reached him that the sewage so discharged was slowly conducted through a succession of locks into the Thames at Limehouse. The medical officer stated, as the result of examination, that he had always found

the effluent water from the Zoological Gardens brighter and purer than that in the canal.

The Oaths Bill.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. HUNT said he could not support it because persons who had some religious belief could only escape taking an oath by saying that it was not consistent with their religious belief. Many persons to whom an oath was distasteful could not say that. Mr. E. ROBERTSON entertained a strong objection to the bill in its present shape, that he was disposed to vote against it. It was now a stigmatising instead of a relieving bill. After some discussion, Mr. DE LIELE moved the rejection of the bill. He said it was deplorable that such a bill should pass into law under a Conservative and Unionist Government. The Solicitor-General hoped the House would be wiser than the extremists on either side, and accept a bill which would be a substantial amendment to the existing law. Colonel SANDYS would not vote for the third reading of the bill on the ground that it would be unjust both to his constituents and to the Christian interests of the country. After some remarks from Mr. Sinclair, Mr. DARLING contended that the House was only extending a form of affirmation which was customary in every court of law at the present time. The motion for the third reading of the bill was carried by 147 against 60.

The Indian Budget.

Sir J. GOSWOLD said the net revenue of East India was estimated at 46,654,400 tons of rupees; and the expenditure at 46,654,410 tons of rupees. For 1887-8 the deficit was 1,900,000 tons of rupees; for the coming year the deficit was 1,540,000. That was a great deal more than was estimated in India in March last, when it was put at 685,000. This difference had been chiefly caused by the fall in the Exchange, the total loss being 1,102,000 tons of rupees. In the coming year the total charge on the revenue of India, in consequence of the fall in exchange, was 7,132,000 tons of rupees. Every fall of a farthing in the exchange now meant an additional charge of 334,140 tons of rupees upon the finances of India. Mr. BRADLAUGH called attention to certain grievances of the natives of India. Mr. J. McLEAH and Sir ROBERT LETHBRIDGE continued the discussion. Sir W. LAWSON moved a resolution affirming that the economy recommended by the Army Commission should be enforced. Sir R. TEMPLE attributed the fall in the value of the rupee to the overproduction of silver. With regard to the condition of the people of India, he stated that there were no unemployed in India; and there never had been and never would be any poor-law in India, because there was no need for it. In the end the resolution of Sir W. Plowden was rejected, and the usual Indian Budget resolutions agreed to.

A PUGILIST IN TROUBLE.

Albert John Brady, 29, of Horse Shoe Cottage, Montagu-road, Leytonstone, a decorator, was charged at Stratford Petty Sessions with rescuing a prisoner from the lawful custody of Constable Ewson, 149 J., and further with assaulting Ewson and Constable Lewis, 102 J.—The evidence of the police was to the effect that at about half past ten o'clock on Sunday night Constable Ewson, whilst on duty in the Leytonstone road, near the Halfway House, saw a number of men creating a disturbance. He asked them to desist, but they refused. After this one of them commenced to fight with a woman, and when Ewson arrested that man the prisoner interfered, and thrusting Ewson against the wall he succeeded in releasing the prisoner, who got away. The other men gathered round the office, who were several times knocked down, and when Constable Lewis came up he arrested Brady. Lewis was also hit and knocked down, and when he got the prisoner to the station, Brady, whilst in the dock, threw his hat at the officer who described him as a professional pugilist. In cross-examination, Lewis admitted that he used a piece of cord to tie the man's hands together, as he was so violent, and it was possible that the cord grazed the skin of the wrists, a prisoner was very violent. Colonel Birt (the chairman) said it was admitted that prisoner was the worse for liquor, and that he did aid in releasing the prisoner. He was very violent, and there could be no doubt of the assault. A fine of 40s. and costs would be imposed. Colonel Birt added that the second constable was quite right in apprehending the prisoner as the complaint of his brother officer.

ALLEGED MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN.

At the Sussex Summer Assizes, held at Lewes this week, Baron Pollock had before him the case in which Sabina Tilley, formerly a waitress at a coffee tavern at Fulham, was charged with murdering her two children in March last. The circumstances are well known. The accused lived at Fulham in January, being then enceinte, and the children were born in February at the Brighton Workhouse. She left that institution and went to a house in Elm Grove with the children. Shortly after this they both died. The jury travelling to London with their bodies in a basket, this being a railway carriage. The medical evidence showed that death had arisen from suffocation. Mr. Gill, for the defence, maintained that the children were accidentally suffocated in the effort to keep them warm during the journey from the workhouse to the prisoner's lodgings by being too closely wrapped in a shawl. There was no evidence to show that the children met their death by violence, and he asked that a merciful view might be taken of the case. The judge summed up somewhat in favour of the prisoner, and, after an absence of about an hour, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN KENT.

At Sittingbourne on Tuesday, before the county magistrates, George Martin, an old soldier, who was employed in the neighbourhood as a fruit packer, was charged with stealing a silver watch and chain, valued at £7, from William Maxted, a small builder, who lives at Doddington, near Sittingbourne. It appears that on the evening of August 1st Mr. Maxted was in the Fruiters' Arms, at Rodmersham, where he partook of some refreshment. The watch and chain were perfectly safe when he was in the house. Indulging rather too freely in intoxicants, Mr. Maxted subsequently left to return home, but he had not gone far when he was met by a man (who was alleged to be the prisoner), who stopped him, helped himself to his watch and chain, and rifled his pockets, taking therefrom a cheque for £5, some loose money, and other articles, and then made good his escape. Upon reaching home Mr. Maxted reported what had taken place, and the matter was placed in the hands of Police-superintendent Maynes, of Sittingbourne, who prosecuted inquiries, and eventually Martin was traced to Chatham, where he was given into custody at a pawnbroker's establishment, where he had attempted to pawn the watch. Prisoner's defence was that the articles had been given him by a tall, dark young man, whom he had noticed in the public-house at Rodmersham at the time the watch and chain were stolen. He maintained that he had been given the articles to pawn, and stated that he did not know they had been stolen. Prisoner was committed for trial at the ensuing quarter sessions.

A LEARNED LADY.

Miss Letitia A. Walkington, Master of Arts of the Royal University, Ireland, has the distinction not only of being the first lady graduate in arts, but also the first to take a degree in laws, having passed most creditably, after private study, the examination for LL.B. first held at Dublin. About a dozen Irish ladies have passed the recent examinations for the degree of B.A.

The keen competition between the great railway companies has had the result that the London and North-Western have run a train from Euston to Edinburgh in eight minutes under the eight hours' premium.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

PERSISTENT BEGGARS.—Patrick Sullivan, a ferocious-looking man, was brought up to be dealt with as an incorrigible rogue. Mr. Bosley, of the Mendicity Society, proved that the prisoner was a persistent and insulting beggar. He had been in the habit of loitering about the Victoria Club, Wellington-street, Strand, and offensively begging of the members of the club and passers-by. The prisoner was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour. — Morris Donoghue, a tall, powerful-looking man, was also indicted for annoying visitors to Covent Garden Theatre, and with begging. Mr. Colborne, of the Mendicity Society, proved that the prisoner had been thirty-two times prosecuted for begging and was a source of annoyance to the police and the public. In this case the prisoner was ordered to undergo twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

WATCH ROBBERY.—Thomas Jones, 36, labourer, pleaded guilty to stealing a watch from Mr. Lewis Abrams, on July 16th last. The prisoner, who was in the company of a number of other rough characters, stole Mr. Abrams' watch, and when the prosecutor caught hold of him threatened him with a stick. Formerly convicted, and the prisoner was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DARING ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.—Charles Edwards, 28, who had described himself as a fitter, pleaded guilty to an indictment, which charged him with stealing a purse, containing bank-notes of over £150 in value, from William Gammon, of 9, Conyngham-road, Clapham Junction. Mr. Hutton appeared for the defence. According to the evidence given at Bow-street Police Court on July 19th last, it appeared that on the previous night, somewhere about half past eleven o'clock, the prosecutor was getting into an omnibus near Wellington-street, Strand, when the prisoner and another person began pulling the people about and obstructing others from getting into the omnibus. The prosecutor reached the top of the bus when he immediately missed his purse containing several Bank of England notes and railway securities. He complained to the conductor of the omnibus (William Thomas Payne, badge No. 2,361), and the prisoner was arrested by an officer of the E Division with the purse in his hand. The superintendent of police at Whitehaven and Warden Ward, of Wandsworth, proved that the prisoner had been twice sentenced to terms of penal servitude, and after the assistant judge had, by inquiry, ascertained from the conductor (to whom he subsequently gave a reward of £2 beyond his ordinary expenses) that the prisoner had been acting in concert with another man, he sentenced him to five years' penal servitude.

STEALING A HORSE AND CART.—Robert Bowen, 18, labourer, was indicted for stealing a mare, cart, and set of harness, value £45, the goods of James Morgan. The prosecutor is a jobmaster, carrying on business in Holford-square, Clerkenwell, and about half past two in the afternoon he saw the prisoner driving his horse and cart. The prisoner, on seeing the prosecutor, jumped out of the cart and ran away. On being stopped he said he was going to take it out for an hour's drive. Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

DELUDED BY A SWEETHEART.—Emily Kirby, 29 years of age, a tall respectably-dressed young woman, pleaded guilty to stealing in a dwelling-house of a publican named Okey, a nightdress and other articles of the value of 25s. The assistant judge, after ascertaining from the detective engaged in the case, that the prisoner had been led away by a man who had made her promises and induced her to steal, said that as it was her first offence he would pass a lenient sentence of one month's imprisonment only, and advised her at the expiration of that sentence to have nothing more to do with him. The defendant, who hung down her head, was understood to say that she would give him up for ever.

DEADLY ASSAULT UPON A WIFE.—Henry Bryant, 60, a mason, was indicted for maliciously wounding his wife, Elizabeth, to which he pleaded not guilty. Mr. Ribton, in opening the case to the jury, said that as he sat at the bar of the Middlesex Sessions, a position of great responsibility, he had found that lately crimes of this description, aggravated and atrocious assaults by husbands upon their wives, were becoming, and had already become, to be far more numerous than when he first had, as he had that day, the honour to represent the Crown. The parties were man and wife, and it was, to say the least of it, very sad to see them in their relative positions. The facts were that the prisoner, who was given to drink, had assaulted his wife in such a manner as to cause her to lose the sight of her left eye. This was from a blow by the prisoner's fist. The evidence, having been given as to the injuries sustained by the poor woman, the prisoner in defence accused his wife of drunken habits, and said that she had pawned all his clothes on purpose to get the money to pay for drink. He admitted that he might have struck his wife a back-handed blow on the eye. The jury found him guilty of a common assault only, but with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of provocation and his good character. The assistant judge sentenced him to six calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DURING THE ROYAL VISIT TO ISLINGTON.—John Clayton, 30, labourer, was indicted for stealing a watch, value 12s. 6d., from the person of William Poole, a house-redecorator, of Neville-street. By advice of his counsel the prisoner pleaded guilty. On the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Holloway to open the new Great Northern Hospital a large crowd assembled at Highbury Corner. Detective-sergeants Horne and Summers, of the N Division, who were on duty, saw the prisoner hurriedly leave the prosecutor, when they seized hold of him. At that instant the prosecutor exclaimed, "You have stolen my watch." The prisoner struggled violently, threw both officers to the ground, and kicked them severely on the legs, so that some of the effects of which they were still suffering. They succeeded in retaining hold of him until assistance arrived, when he was taken to the Upper-street Police Station. On the way Inspector Whitehurst, who was walking behind, saw the watch in the prisoner's hand, and took it from him and handed it to Summers. Warden Turrell proved several previous convictions against the prisoner, including one of twenty months' hard labour.—Mr. Commissioner Kerr passed a sentence of five years' penal servitude.

A WOMAN'S FEARFUL CRIME.

Oscar Doran was staying with his wife Farley Hotel, Columbus, Ind. About three weeks ago the people in the hotel were awakened by the sound of groans issuing from the room occupied by Doran and his wife. "My husband is sick," cried the woman, barring their entrance. However, it was forcibly obtained. It was then seen that the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid had been poured down Doran's throat whilst he was asleep. The fluid was spilled all over his face and body, and had burnt him terribly. The poor fellow then expired in great agony. Attention was at once turned to the woman. She denied the crime—denied it when the doctor pointed out that her own hands were badly burned. It was a painful story that was afterwards revealed. They had quarrelled; they had been separated for some time; she had many times threatened him; there was a bitter jealousy between the two. She is now in custody.

DRUMMING OUT A VOLUNTEER.

The Volunteers camped on the Abbeyfield were paraded at Colchester on Wednesday to witness the "drumming out" of a private of the 3rd Essex Volunteer Battalion for neglect of duty and insubordination during the school of rifle and bayonet training. The soldier, who was named, was warned, under escort, to the railway station and summarily dismissed.

no lack of solid ground on which to defend the House of Commons, with all its faults; for the present House has its defects it has also good qualities. Members, as Mr. Goschen humorously pointed out, have "a most voracious desire for taking part in committee and work hard in the committee room when they get there. Again, the House has a keen eye to business in money matters; means to give the nation its money's worth and it hates jobbery. These last are traits of character as to which Mr. Goschen, being

Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaks with authority; and it should on that account be particularly pleasing to the public to know that he gives unhesitating testimony to the high business capacity of the present House—in the matter of financial affairs—as compared with some of its predecessors. Moreover, in Mr. Goschen's opinion, the present House is one which is more in touch with the constituencies than "any other we have known," and is most anxious, when not thrown off its balance by disturbing topics, to do its duty to the people whom it represents. All these remarks of Mr. Goschen will be welcome to the public, who are too much accustomed to look upon the other side of the picture, which certainly does not portray our legislators too favourably, though the severity is just as far as it goes. We ourselves hope (and Mr. Goschen says he knows) that the day will soon come when we shall "no longer have to use the language of apology or extenuation;" when, as of old, the nation will be wholly proud of the assembly of the national representatives. But, with all respect to Mr. Goschen, that time has not come yet.

The Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on Wednesday. The Parnellite members left the House in a body, and the leading English Separatists did not vote against the bill. The House of Commons is to be congratulated upon the third reading, which, but for the efforts made by the Opposition to defeat the measure, would have taken place long ago. Mr. Parnell and his followers, Irish and English, have, however, made up their minds that the finding of the Special Commission shall have no weight with them, unless it happens to suit them. By walking out of the House on the occasion of the division on Wednesday, they intended to prepare themselves for whatever the future may bring forth. On the one hand, by not voting in favour of the bill, they enable themselves to say that they never agreed to accept its terms or to abide by the judgment of the Commission. On the other hand, by not voting against the bill they leave themselves free to say (to any body who likes to believe them) that they have never shirked a full inquiry. This last stroke is worthy of their behaviour towards the bill ever since its first appearance.

The strike of navvies and other working men in Paris and in Amiens, which has now been going on for some time, is a subject which cannot fail to have considerable interest for our English working classes. Observers of the situation in France will at once be struck by one great difference between this sort of crisis in that country and in our own—that is, the absence of combination, organisation, and of guaranteed pecuniary support among the French working men. Englishmen in similar circumstances are banded together, organised, and able to sustain themselves. The French are unable to arrange any concerted plan of action, are reduced to smashing shop windows at intervals (which is their only plan of operations), and are threatened with collapse through lack of funds. Indeed, were they not supplied with money by revolutionary agitators for political purposes, the movement would probably have collapsed before this. It may be expected to do so as soon as ever the outside supporters fail to supply the needs of war.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

BATLEY V. BATLEY.—The petition was that of the wife for a divorce by reason of the desertion and bigamy of her husband. There was no defence. Mr. A. B. Kelly appeared for the petitioner, who married the respondent in 1875 at Sittingbourne. In 1883 the respondent went to America. The petitioner followed him there, living together until April, 1885, when he told her that he intended to leave her. Last May he was charged at Philadelphia with having committed bigamy, the wife being present at the first examination, but at the trial at the criminal court of that country she was absent. There was the documentary evidence that he was convicted for that offence, but although the learned judge allowed it to be put in, he said he would consider the matter. His lordship now stated that he would allow the evidence to be given by way of affidavit, in which the story might be told completely. Mr. Kelly: As your lordship please.

DUNN V. DUNN AND WALL.—The petition, it will be remembered, was that of Mr. Richard Dunn, a betting man, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery. On behalf of the petitioner, formal application was now made and acceded to, to make the decree absolute, thus finally dissolving the marriage.

SLAVE SALES IN MOROCCO.

The Times of Morocco reports that although the public sale of slaves is supposed to be a thing of the past in the coast towns of Morocco, the occasional reports which reach the frontier of sales in the open streets show that this is not the case. A Mogador correspondent says:—"This week a man arrived from Wadmoan, bringing with him four slaves, of whom he kept one in his house as a servant, and sent three of them, about 15 years old, to be sold. They were conducted through the streets by a public carrier, who offered them for sale for 50, 60, and 70 dollars respectively. I was present when a buyer of human beings was examining the teeth of one of them in the same way as they do the donkeys, refusing to buy because she had not white teeth, but she was afterwards bought by the Kadi. The other two are still for sale in our streets."

GREAT STORM IN NEW YORK.

A thunderstorm of most unusual proportions has visited New York. The Paris edition of the New York Herald says those who had lived in the tropics were not alarmed, but great numbers were indeed consternation is the word best describing the general feeling. The rain poured like sheets of water over catwalks, the air seemed permeated with white fire-balls, the thunder was appalling, the lightning blinding, while the streets became impassable, and chimneys, awnings, boardings, and exposed glass frames were more or less in a wrecked condition. The circuits of the Postal and Western Union Telegraph services were broken, and all the cables were unable, under the electric interferences of the atmosphere, to begin their work for several hours. The Electric Light Depot in West Twenty-ninth street, which furnished street, hotel, and theatre lights in the section comprising Madison and Union Squares and vicinity, were put out, and the general consternation increased. Much damage to property is being reported, and doubtless some accounts of loss of life may be expected. The lightning is reported to have set on fire one of the Lone Island shrub forests.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR KINGSTON.

Four Persons Killed and Many Injured.

A railway accident of a disastrous nature happened early on Tuesday morning at Hampton Wick Station, on the London and South Western Line. The immediate consequences were, unhappily, the death of four persons and the serious injury of several more. Traffic on the portion of the line was, owing to the bank holiday, exceptionally heavy, but it had been conducted all day with perfect safety, and the accident occurred, not to any of the excursion trains, but to one of the ordinary trains, which was travelling with a large complement of passengers returning to Kingston from various stations between there and Waterloo. It appears that the pointsman on duty at Kingston Junction signal-box, whose name is Thomas Parsons, having to get away a light engine and a train of empties to the stations where they would be required in the morning, switched them by some mischance on to the down instead of the up line. The mistake was not discovered until it was too late to avert the calamity which ensued, and, strangely enough, the driver of the light engine himself did not notice that he was on the wrong line until he rounded the curve between Hampton Wick and Kingston, and until he had gained the bridge upon which the collision occurred. Two of the carriages of the passenger train were completely telescoped, one of these being the guard's van, and the other a third-class carriage, in which several of the people killed and injured were travelling. Fortunately, the side girders of the bridge withstood the shock, or at least two or three of the carriages must have been precipitated into the Upper Teddington road, with results still more disastrous than those which have, as it is, to be lamented.

The Dead and Injured. The noise of the collision immediately attracted the attention of the porters at Hampton Wick and Kingston, and messengers were at once despatched in search of medical aid. Assisted by a number of residents who appeared upon the scene, the officials at once began the work of extricating the dead and injured from the wreck. The fireman of the passenger engine, James Jenby, was taken out dead, and the driver, William Pacey, had sustained injuries of so serious a character that he died two hours later at the Rose and Crown public-house, whither he and other sufferers were conveyed. Mrs. Mindenhall, the wife of a provision dealer at South Teddington, was killed on the spot, her skull being fractured in a ghastly manner, and Mrs. Figg, Rose Cottage, Franklin-road, Norbiton, was also killed. The injured were Mrs. Sadler, wife of an ex-champion sculler on the Thames, who was removed to her own home and was at first reported to have done well, but died at Elm-road, Kingston, whose left leg was fractured; Gertrude and Mary Gray, sisters, slightly injured about the face; George Pack, Hudson-road, Kingston, both face and skull fractured; Mrs. Charlotte Gill, Hensy's Cottage, Fairfield, Kingston, injured in the spine; Mr. and Miss Gill, son and daughter of Mrs. Gill, cut about the face; and James Swaine, 7, Red Lion-street, Richmond, who was, however, not so severely hurt as to prevent him from walking home.

The Pointsman Admits His Mistake.

The pointsman, Parsons, to whose mistake the accident was due, is a man of 41 years of age, who lives in a cottage near the station, and has occupied his position in the signal-box at Kingston Junction for about seven years. When asked to account for his blunder, he simply had to confess that it was a blunder, and, practically, that it was inexcusable. In his own words, "It was a very busy time. I thought the driver of the light engine was going to the engine shed, having done for the day. I therefore fixed the points for another train from Waterloo. But instead of the driver going to the engine shed he shouted up to me, saying, 'I have got to go to Twickenham.' All right," I replied, "Looksharp!" I quite forgot for the moment that the points were wrong. Of course, he ought to have noticed that he was going up the down line, and should have stopped." Parsons, according to his own story, was perfectly sober, and had had ample rest before going to his work. "When asked if he saw the accident he said, 'It was dark, and it occurred round the corner, the other side of Hampton Wick Station. I heard the crash—indeed, I was listening for it. I knew it was on the wrong line; but I found it out too late to stop her. Some railway men came down and told me of the accident. I had to stop in the box till 3.30. One of my mates remained there to keep me company.'"

A Passenger's Narrative. Mr. Mindenhall, who was in the front carriage of the train, says:—"I had been down to Colnbrook to spend the day with some relations, and was returning in company with my wife, two little children, and two nieces named Holloway. We all sat on one seat with our backs to the engine. My wife had been nursing one of the little girls, but just before we got to the station the child got down, asking to be allowed to stand on the seat. Had she not done so she would almost certainly have met the same fate as my wife. All was going well, when, just as our part of the train was entering the station, I heard the sharp, shrill whistle blowing, and then knew something was wrong. My little girl at the same time remarked, 'The engine is coming, papa.' The next thing I felt forced upon us, the front of the carriage was crushed, and I could not move hand or foot. We screamed, and the sensation was awful. Presently I heard the rescue party running over the top of the carriage, but we must have remained helpless for nearly half an hour. It was like dying by inches. At last some people got to us. They first took out the children, and then my wife, who was dead. I was quite helpless, and felt sure I had lost my left arm. I put my right hand over to my left side, and I then felt my arm was there. My legs were amongst the splintered timber, and my back was very painful. I was lifted out and taken into one of the rooms, where I was laid on the floor and attended to."

What the Constable Saw. Police-constable Marshall, who was one of the first to arrive on the scene of the accident, says:—"My attention was directed to the station by a tremendous crash. I thought it was the bridge over the road that had given way. Hearing screams for help, I ran along the platform before the people got out of the train. I opened some of the doors, and the people ran away in all directions as fast as they could. I then rushed to the carriage that was telescoped and began to open the doors. I saw a man and woman with some children screaming, and helped to get them out as soon as possible. Police-constables Philo and Adams also helped. The woman, I found, was Mrs. Mindenhall, and she was quite dead when I took her out. I recognised her and her husband, Mrs. Figg, who was also killed, just near the station, where Palmerstone was attending the patients. The Dr. Gunther was then brought to the Rose and Crown. When Pacey, the driver of the passenger engine, was taken to the Rose and Crown public-house he was in a terrible state, but he lived for quite an hour, thoroughly conscious, although suffering the most horrible agony. His mother and father were present there, and the scene was heart-rending. He was asking frequently for his wife and for his home. His wife was not able to reach him before he died. The fireman of the passenger train, who was killed instantly, was completely doubled up. Another of the last-mentioned deceased, searched the body of the last-mentioned deceased, said that so great a penny in the dead man's pocket was taken in a surprising manner, and his pocket-knife blade, although closed, was broken off."

Official Report.

The following is the official report supplied from Kingston-on-Thames to Mr. Scotter, the general manager of the South-Western Railway:—"I regret to inform you that a serious collision occurred at the Teddington end of the Hampton Wick Station at about midnight on Monday night, which has resulted in the death of the driver and stoker of the 10.50 p.m. down train, and also the death of two passengers, named respectively Mrs. Mindenhall and Mrs. Figg; about eight others being more or less seriously injured. The signalman on duty in the Kingston Junction signal-box at the time allowed the driver of a light engine to proceed towards Twickenham on the wrong line, and by some remarkable oversight the driver of this light engine proceeded as far as Hampton Wick Station without discovering the fatal mistake that had been made, and there dashed into the 10.50 p.m. down passenger train as it was entering that station. All medical assistance was sent as soon as possible, and the breakdown gangs set to work, the remainder of the traffic being worked through on the up line, which was not blocked. The two engines were disabled, the guard's van and the third-class carriage, which were the foremost vehicles of the passenger train being telescoped. The signalman was an experienced man, perfectly sober, but overwhelmed with grief when he found what a terrible mistake he had made."

Interview with the Injured Engine-driver.

Daniel Pickles, who resides at 5, Railway-terrace, Canbury Park-road, Kingston, was interviewed by a reporter on Wednesday morning. He was found lying in bed. On his right cheek was a terrible gash, while his head was much swollen; on his right hand was what Pickles himself called "a very ugly hurt." Having placed his injured hand to his brow, Pickles then related, somewhat incoherently at first, what he characterised as "his life or death struggle on the engine." It was a very dark night. Just as I was entering the station I saw the train. 'Good God!' I said to my mate, 'we are on the wrong road.' We did all we could to stop the engine. I reversed her, and my mate—well, he acted without a moment's hesitation, and tugged at the brake. We then knew it was life or death. We hadn't time to say another word, but looked at each other. I don't know what he did, but he paused, and half rising out of his bed, I held my breath. Crash! A piece of iron from the other engine struck me full in the face, as you see. I started, and I was driven backwards with tremendous force from the lever, which I had hold of at the time. We had had no time to whistle. I solemnly assure you, sir, we did all we could, and my mate tugged at the brake in a way such as I never saw a fireman do before. I am now telling you this straight. Ah! but I haven't told you I was struck on the mouth. Well, I had the regulator in my left hand and the lever in the other. My engine was a 'bogey' if it had been a smaller one, it would have been worse for us."

How He Got on the Wrong Road.

How I got on the road was in this way. There was a verbal signal from the box (which, by the way, is half a mile from Hampton Wick Station). 'Right away!' said Parsons, the signalman, and the engine was just under his box, and I proceeded, but not at a fast rate. When I started I could not see the road, it was so dark; but I trusted to the signalman's 'Right away!' Parsons says he was overworked. That is not so. It was the ordinary holiday traffic. He had a train to attend to on the high level at the time. I sailed on, and had the warning of this train from the box ahead. He evidently made a mistake with the points, and thus shut us in. I am quite sure Parsons was in the signal-box when he gave the 'Right away,' as our engine was just under. I did not see him have any lamp. The train that ran into us was due at Hampton Wick at a quarter to twelve. I think it got there at five minutes to twelve. It was a dreadful crash for us, but the back part of the train was not hurt at all, and some of the passengers were actually found asleep in the hind carriages after the collision. When the train was on the line I assisted to get my fireman up—his name is David Alexander, and not Ginnam, as my wife tells is reported—and then a gentleman with a bottle of brandy, seeing me covered with blood, said, 'Here, old fellow, you had better have a drink of this.' I must have had a quart of blood. Parsons, the signalman, was as sober as a judge, that I can vouch for. I have been a driver about six or seven years, which would see through the streams of blood. It was an awful sight, but I know it was so much mutilated. The doctor told me I mustn't get up, but I feel now as if I could go to work in a week's time." The driver concluded his story by expressing a hope that Parsons, whom he had known for a long time, would "pull through."

The Inquest.

Dr. Diplock on Thursday opened an inquiry at Hampton Wick into the circumstances attending the death of four persons by the railway accident which occurred there on Monday night last. The coroner intimated that the evidence would be of a formal nature, and that the inquiry would be adjourned for a fortnight. Prior to the jury being sworn several complaints of the short notice given them, and decided to make a representation to the county authorities. The viewing of the bodies occupied a considerable time. John Cullimore, signed as man at Hampton Wick Station, said he received a telegram from Parsons, the signalman between Kingston and Hampton Wick, saying that a light engine was coming along. He saw the engine and fancied it was too far to be in its right road, which was the up line. Unless Parsons signalled danger immediately, the witness could not have acted on it, the distance being so short. He would have to move four levers to stop the advancing train and engine. The engine appeared to be travelling at the rate of 50 miles an hour when Parsons, the signalman at Kingston, deposited, as the witness cautioned by the coroner, that the engine had come from Twickenham. The witness told the driver to stop, but he did, and fifteen seconds afterwards the witness discovered that the engine was on the wrong line, he having forgotten to alter the points. The inquiry was afterwards adjourned.

Board of Trade Inquiry—New and Important Evidence.

Major Marindin, on Friday, opened an inquiry on behalf of the Board of Trade at Waterloo Station into the circumstances attending the accident which occurred at Hampton Wick at midnight on bank holiday, and which resulted in the loss of four lives and injuries to several persons. There were present Mr. Scotter, general manager of the South-Western Railway, and Mr. Verrinder, Mr. Andrews (chief engineer), and Mr. Hazeldine (locomotive superintendent), and an injured passenger. The witness called was Thomas Parsons, signalman at the Kingston Junction box, who said he had been a signalman for seven years. There were thirty-nine levers in the box. The witness worked nine and a half hours at a time, and during the day they had a boy to book the trains. He had not brought his book with him. The block system was in use on both the up and the down lines. There were no special regulations in regard to the ordinary rules. The witness then went on to explain that an engine brought an empty train from Teddington. Parsons signalled it, after which he put the points right for the engine to go into the shed for the night, as usual; but when the engine was passing his box the stoker said they had to go to Twickenham. Witness told him to go back, as another train was waiting to go behind him. How soon after he had gone did you discover that the engine was on the wrong line? I should say about fifteen seconds. By gone as far as the bridge over the Thames to Hampton Wick in the ordinary way. Their

first duty in the case of a train or engine being on the wrong line was to give six beats on the bell, and he did so on this occasion, and the signal was acknowledged as a "special danger signal." Before giving the signal he had put his semaphore at danger. His next duty would have been to give two beats of ten gongs each, but he did not do this on this occasion. He heard the collision about ten seconds after the engine had left the bridge. After he had discovered his mistake he did not know what to do for a second. When he signalled the engine to Hampton Wick the signal was answered. Major Marindin: Then that completes your story, and you have given it in an honest and straightforward manner. In reply to Mr. Hazeldine the witness stated that he did not make a report of the matter in writing. It would take ten or eleven seconds to make the special danger signal.

The Signalman at Hampton Wick.

John Cullimore, signalman at Hampton Wick, said he had been in the service of the company twenty-two years, nineteen as a signalman. He had the control of eight levers, and had to book all his trains. He came on duty on Monday at 8.40 p.m. to work ten hours. He remembered clearing the up line to Hampton Wick at 11.49 p.m. It was 11.54 when he received warning of the approach of the light engine from Hampton Wick, and a minute later he received the signal that the engine had started. At the same moment he lowered the stop signal to allow the 11.40 train from Waterloo to enter the station from Teddington. He noticed that the light engine passed his cabin at a very fast pace. He should say at fifty miles an hour at least. He could not see that it was on the wrong line, although he had a faint idea that it was when it was crossing the bridge at Hampton. Just as the passenger train was approaching the station the engine from Hampton passed his box and the collision immediately followed. By Mr. Scotter: He had never tried, or had occasion to use, the "special danger signal." It was a comparatively new signal, not having been out many years. Mr. Hazeldine asked the witness whether the signals when lowered should not show a red light at the rear? Major Marindin: If the driver had known he was stopped, but as he thought he was on his right line he looked out for the "up" signals, which were on. The witness, in reply to a question put by Mr. Hazeldine, said there was no limit of speed at Hampton Wick, but as a rule engine-drivers did not travel at such a pace as this light engine did. Mr. Verrinder: It is a good running line there, and practically straight. There is no reason why an engine should not go at fifty miles an hour. Mr. Scotter: We went at more than fifty miles an hour this morning.

Evidence of the Fireman.

W. Alexander, the fireman of the light engine, after being cautioned by the president, elected to give evidence. He had, he said, been eight years in the company's service. He knew the line and signals well. On the night in question he was working on tank engine No. 484 with Pickles. He came on duty at 2.5 p.m. at Kingston shed, and was engaged during the afternoon working passenger traffic between Richmond and Ludgate-hill. At 11.20 they left Twickenham with an empty train for Kingston, having received instructions to return to Twickenham to take the Kingston portion of the twelve o'clock train from Waterloo to Windsor. (Major Marindin here read to the witness the evidence given by Parsons, the Kingston signalman, which, Alexander said, was quite correct.) He fully believed that the signalman was under the impression that they were going into the yard as usual. When their engine was under the signal-box window the witness said to Parsons, "Tommy, we have to go back to Twickenham to fetch the twelve o'clock; the other engine is going through to Waterloo." Parsons said, "Oh, I don't know that." The witness's mate said, "All right, lad," and Parsons replied, "All right, look sharp, you do not look sharp to follow now. You have a train waiting to follow you, and you do not look sharp. The witness changed his lamps and they started, the funeral first, for Hampton Wick. He was looking over the left-hand side of the engine and saw that the signals were fairly off. When they got off the Thames bridge the witness told his mate that he believed they were on the wrong line. Pickles said, "Good God, I think we are!" at the same time reversing the engine, while witness applied the steam brake. The rails were very greasy. When they passed the signal-box their speed did not exceed ten miles an hour. At no time had their speed exceeded fifteen or twenty miles an hour. Both he and his mate stuck to their posts when the collision occurred. The inquiry was adjourned.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

The National Association of Agricultural Labourers, of which Mr. Joseph Arch is president, having forwarded to Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., a resolution in support of the action of the Government relative to the abolition of the sugar bounties, the latter has replied as follows from Paris:

"I have received similar resolutions deprecating the bounties and prescribing an effective safeguard against their continuance. But it is to me a source of peculiar pleasure to welcome and acknowledge the motion adopted by the agricultural labourers, and to know that their great power and influence are directed towards the removal of the injustice and anomalies which the bounty system involves. In one important and indeed, melancholy respect the position of the agricultural labourers and the sugar operatives is identical. They are alike the victims of severe industrial depression, and are therefore imbued with a strong feeling. Yet in looking with the terms of your resolution I am glad to observe that with the labourers, as with other classes, this question of the bounties is not one merely of sentiment, creditable as that is to their humanity. Nor, as some purblind politicians would fain persuade you, is it merely a little affair between two counting-houses. It is for Great Britain a question whether one of its industries, giving employment to thousands of people, shall be sacrificed to a principle. You will, I think, agree theory and in practice we are not so well off, or so very prosperous, that we can afford to regard complacently the annihilation of any one section of our commerce. Still, there cannot be a doubt that the bounty system has operated as a tend to the destruction of the British sugar industry. Many of its factories have already closed their doors; their workpeople, ill-suited to their vocations, have added, unhappily, to the ranks of the destitute and unemployed. The remnant of the industry that remains with us is in a languishing condition. All this is because we tolerate an unfair bounty system, securing to the foreign workman and the same classes in England. By getting rid of the bounties we shall at least be more nearly approximate to equal competition, more easily realise that desired consummation—free and fair international exchange; and with it that better, nobler, more perfect understanding between different States which forbids an injustice to the workman of one country at the expense of the workman of another. That is an ideal policy to which we must steadily work with our best energies and devotion, and believing and hoping in its ultimate success, and in the material advantages that would inevitably accrue to the masses of our fellow-countrymen."

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE ON THURSDAY AT OXFORD.

On Thursday a butcher named Burdock, living in Spadwell-street, Oxford, attempted to murder his wife by striking her on the head with an iron bar. Her skull was fractured, and one arm was broken. After the assault the husband cut his throat; the couple were removed to the Radcliffe Infirmary, where the man subsequently died. The woman is not expected to recover.

UNFOUNDED ASPERSIONS ON THE POLICE.

The Police and the Public.

John Holland, 30, described as an artist of Underhill-road, Dulwich, was charged at Marlborough-street Police Court with being drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner in a public street shortly before one o'clock on the morning of Wednesday last. He was brought before the prisoner's obstructing the pavement, and refusing to move away when requested, Mr. Holland indignantly denied the accusation. He said that while he was shaking hands with a friend at the corner of Piccadilly Circus he felt a hand on his collar. He was not aware that it was a policeman, so he pushed the man away. The charge was an entire fabrication on the part of the police. Edwin Ellis, another artist, a friend of the prisoner, said that he fully endorsed his friend's denial. They were together, but were not talking to any woman, as the constable had suggested. To his amazement a policeman told them to move on, which they did. His friend said, "I am walking along," and was most savagely attacked and taken into custody. He (the witness) followed to the station, and was there refused admittance until after the charge had been disposed of, and as he was leaving one of the constables kicked him. Watts informed the magistrate that an inspector and another constable witnessed the occurrence, and the prisoner was put back for their attendance. Later in the day, Inspector Hooker deposed that about a quarter to one o'clock he saw the prisoner and the friend in Piccadilly. They were both drunk, and were talking with women. He asked them to go away, which the women did, but the two men walked towards the circus and stopped in front of two other women. They were remonstrated with. The accused afterwards put his arm round a young woman's neck and kissed her. He was told that such conduct could not be tolerated, when his friend remarked to him (the inspector) and the constables that they were ratepayers, and kept cads like the police. They were still not intimidated, but on Watts again speaking to him Holland struck him in the chest, and the witness stated that at the station Mr. Ellis would not go in until after the case had been disposed of, although he was repeatedly requested to do so. This was denied by Mr. Ellis, and the prisoner gave an emphatic contradiction to the statement of the police with regard to his behaviour. Mr. Hannay observed that when aspersions were cast upon the police, it was right that every possible inquiry should be made for it was most important that the police should not exceed their duty, and also that the public testimony was to be acted upon at all, he must act on that of the police in this case, who apparently in which the prisoner had cast aspersions upon them was but little to his credit. He must pay a fine of 40s. or go to prison for a month.

BURGLARIES EAST AND WEST In Harley-street.

Thomas Wolsey, 37, a painter, of High-street, Shadwell, was charged at Marylebone Police Court with burglariously entering the dwelling-house, 111, Harley-street, and stealing therefrom twenty-four white antimacassars, four coloured antimacassars, four silk wrappers, and an inlaid ivory inkstand, valued at £3, the property of James Francis Oswald, a barrister. Police-constable 168 D said he was at the corner of Devonshire-street, Harley-street, at ten minutes after six o'clock in the morning, and saw the prisoner, who was on the top of a high wall, drop a white bag on the ground near the area. When he saw witness he jumped down and "bolted." He pursued him through several streets, and in Cavendish-square the chase was taken up by Police-constable 309 D, who arrested the prisoner in Swallow-passage. When told the charge the prisoner said a mistake had been made. The wall from which the prisoner dropped was about 10ft. high. Inspector Huntly, D Division, sent him to where the prisoner was seen, and on waking the inmates up at Mr. Oswald's house and examining the premises he found the back drawing-room door fastened from the inside. He opened the door, and discovered that it had been barricaded with pieces of furniture. The room was in a litter, half-burnt matches were lying about the floor, and the place looked as though it had been obtained by the thief climbing on to a wall in Devonshire-street, 9ft. high, and covered with spikes, thence along until he was opposite the back of the prosecutor's house, when he descended on to some boards, and ultimately climbed on to the top of a cistern, and got through the back drawing-room window, which was without a fastening. Four silk wraps were found on the prisoner, which were identified; also a box of silent matches. Mr. Hannay committed the prisoner for trial.

In Limehouse.

At the Thames Police Court, John Jackson, 31, a tall, powerfully-built man, was charged with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Frederick Gordon, 56, Condor-street, Limehouse. The prosecutor said that about a quarter to four on Wednesday morning he heard a noise. He got up, and then heard footsteps in the passage. He looked up a poker, to prevent mistakes like "Laughter." On opening his bedroom door, he saw Jackson leaving a quarter of a mile, when he was stopped by a constable. On getting back to the house, he found the kitchen window open, and the middle door forced. A number of things were packed up ready for removal. A quantity of bread and cheese had been consumed, showing the burglar had regaled himself with a hearty supper. Prisoner said, "It wasn't me." Witness never lost sight of him. Jackson: I think if a lie were to choke you you would have been dead before you got here. Note, 203 H, said he saw Jackson running, followed by a prosecutor, who was only in his shirt. Witness asked the prisoner and said, "What have you been up to?" He replied, "Nothing." Jackson: I merely put the things on the ground so as to clear the table. Inspector William Ealey, H Division, said he had examined the premises and found an entry had been effected by the kitchen window. Mr. Lushington committed the accused for trial. Jackson was afterwards further charged with burglariously breaking and entering the premises of Charles Ruston, of 46, Maroon-street, Limehouse, and stealing therefrom a pair of spectacles and a pair of scissors. Mrs. Ruston stated that when she got up just after nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, she found the kitchen window open and the pots of flowers on the ground. She afterwards missed a pair of spectacles and a pair of scissors. The witness identified the spectacles and scissors produced. The kitchen window was safely closed on Tuesday night. Inspector Ealey said he found that an entry had been effected by tearing off a piece of paper that had been placed over a hole in one of the panes of the glass, and the catch then pushed back. The back yard of the prosecutor's house was adjacent to that of Mr. Gordon. The articles mentioned by Mrs. Ruston were found on the accused. Jackson was also committed for trial on this charge.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Thursday Dr. Macdonald received information of the death of Jane Isabella Dobbins, aged 63, the widow of a licensed victualler, late of 7, Meeson-road, West Ham. It appears that on the 4th inst. the deceased and some friends visited the Alexandra Palace, and were watching the display of fireworks, when, leaving, when the deceased was knocked down by a runaway horse and fatally injured. She was conveyed to Tottenham Hospital, where she died on Wednesday.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

The more than ordinary interest aroused by the appearance of Mr. Richard Mansfield in the character of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, may be ascribed to the generally eulogistic credentials given by way of introduction to his theatre to the British born American actor by Mr. Irving in his parting speech on the closing night of his own season. For assuredly there was nothing in the piece itself, as presented for the first time on Saturday to a respectfully attentive audience of well-wishers, to commend it to their sympathies. The morbidly unnatural story, monotonous in its hideous development, failed to interest the majority of those present, after their curiosity had been appeased by the visual metamorphosis of the good but decidedly depressing Dr. Jekyll into Mr. Hyde. As persons who propose to see the play will probably have read the book, a detailed description of its action would be superfluous. Suffice it, that in the acted version—which, by the way, introduces a love interest not found in Mr. Stevenson's work—Dr. Jekyll, after deploring to his innocent fiancée, Miss Agnes Carew, that his soul is burdened with a secret too dark and dreadful to allow of its revelation to her, leaves her after making this uncomfortable communication, to turn immediately transformed into the gibbering monster of malignity, Mr. Hyde, who at once proceeds to indulge his horrid lust for murder by strangling the lady's father, an inoffensive old officer, named General Carew. The second and revolting form of this ghastly dual identity in one and the same individual is caused by the administration to himself of a subtle drug, which, were it not thus described, would be a mineral, might, judged by its effect, be either the hell-broth of Macbeth's witches or the poisonous root mentioned by him as the "poisonous root which takes the reason prisoner." The murder committed, the hint of the play consists in a dramatic see-saw severely between the dual identities. First, the worthy Dr. Jekyll is uppermost delivering speeches alternating between poignant remorse and dread of detection for the crime committed by his other self; then that abhorred integral half of him known as Mr. Hyde gets the ascendancy, vomiting splanetic hate, first at his landlady, a melodramatic scarecrow almost as friend of his better-half, Jekyll, Dr. Jekyll, and finally, when friend and sweetheart are both reduced to wreckage—a condition shared in no slight degree by the audience—the demon "dies" feebly as by poison at the critical moment of the discovery that Jekyll is Hyde and vice versa—and, by the way in "Vice Versa," the story of that name, is found the perfect analogue of Jekyll and Hyde, but happily treated from the ludicrous instead of the hideous standpoint. Such interest as is found in the piece is wholly focussed upon the dual personality as presented with vivid vivaciousness by Mr. Mansfield. But it is a question whether in the strained expression of such serious tension and emotional violence it was necessary to import an actor from America; half-a-dozen players on the English stage would have proved quite equal to the part as played by Mr. Mansfield. At the conclusion of his extraordinary tour de force, he thanked the audience for the by no means hearty or even unanimous applause they gave to the performance.

GAIETY.

"Marina," Mr. Coleman's dramatised version of the so-called original story, entitled "Mr. Barnes of New York," produced at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday night, is in some respects commendable, but it lacks compactness. To those who have read the original story or stories of vendetta on which Mr. Gunter has so cleverly improved, the play is noticeable in the first and last acts. In all other respects the play is interesting. The case in all that could be desired, so far as the chief characters are concerned, Miss Sophie Eyre giving a powerful and impressive interpretation of the vengeful yet loving Corsican. Miss Lucy Buckstone's rendering of the part of Miss Anstruther was charming; while the acting of Misses C. Leclerc, E. Leslie, Messrs. F. Terry, J. East, E. D. Ward, G. Wynn, and J. Cross was commendable. Mr. H. Waring's interpretation of the character of Mr. Barnes was highly creditable. The piece met with a favourable reception.

OPERA COMIQUE.

After supper, full of horrors, upon the Hyde and Jekyll garbage at the Lyceum on Saturday, it raised one's gorge to batten upon the same repeat, more coarsely served, on Monday, at the Opera Comique, where Mr. Bandmann, after long absence from the London stage, re-introduced himself to his audience in his own version of the man and the monster in dual identity. The result cannot be described as disappointing, inasmuch as it proved to be disagreeable. There was, however, this marked distinction between Mr. Mansfield's dual interpretation and those of his decidedly inferior rival, that whereas the former sharply differentiated the higher self from the lower, the latter presented a Jekyll quite as repulsive as his Hyde, whose clumsy assumption of matted hair and tusks for teeth rendered the part so much more ludicrous than frightful that the audience tittered where they should have been entranced. Following the Lyceum dramatization of the novel in its action, and notably where this most departs from Mr. Stevenson's book—without, however, for obvious reasons plagiarising a single sentence of the dialogue—Mr. Bandmann's version also introduces a love interest; but how the vicar's daughter could have the execrably bad taste to bestow her affection upon such a gross, fat, ugly man as Jekyll, passes understanding. It is the affection of Ithaca for Bottom over again, but very literally indeed without the charm which causes it. At the conclusion of his distasteful performance, Mr. Bandmann made a speech thanking the sparse audience for the reception accorded to him; but had the speaker but known the impression left upon the minds of the majority by his performance, he would have held his peace, or have spoken it in language expressive of anything but gratitude.

The 150th performance of "Sweet Lavender" will be given at Terry's Theatre on Tuesday. The piece is to be produced at the New York Lyceum in September. The past season has been but a poor one for managers in London, and no better in Paris, where the receipts of theatres are periodically published. For the year 1887-8, ending on March 1st, the Parisian theatres show a falling off of no less than £71,200, as against the previous twelve months. The death is announced from America of Mr. William Davidge, formerly a well-known melodramatic actor of the Surrey and East-end theatres, who emigrated to the United States in 1850. Mr. Lionel Brough will shortly appear in the new travesty by Mr. George Grossmith, upon "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," entitled "Hide and Seek." Miss Alma Murray is about to undertake the responsibility of management in London, but at which theatre is not yet indicated. Her opening play will be an adaptation of a novel by Mr. W. Black. Mr. Gascoigne's list of revivals at the Marylebone Theatre include "The World," "Youth," "Shadows of a Great City," and "New Babylon." Mr. W. Calder's company will appear at the Surrey Theatre on Monday in "Shadows of a Great City." During the month of July twenty-eight new plays were produced in London, and nine in the provinces. There were none produced in Paris during the same period.

THE OUTLYING THEATRES.

Nothing original was produced at the outlying theatres on Monday. At the Surrey, "It's Never

Too Late to Mend" was revived, and capitally acted by the members of the regular company. At the Marylebone Theatre, "Satanstoe" was revived, and was exceedingly well mounted by Mr. Gascoigne, whose individual renderings being powerful and interesting. At the Elephant and Castle, the popular drama, "Queen's Evidence," was revived, the mounting and cast being all that could be desired. All the three theatres named were well attended. Revivals of popular plays were also given at the Britannia, Sadler's Wells, and the Pavilion.

THE MOHAWK MINSTRELS.

This popular troupe took up their old quarters, after a successful short provincial tour, on Monday, and met with a hearty welcome from their North London patrons. In the first part of the entertainment some new songs and choruses were capitally rendered by the members of the troupe, encores being demanded. Mr. J. Schofield, a new comer, met with a favourable reception. A new musical sketch, entitled, "Troubles at the Picnic," is a diverting item, and another, of a more burlesque kind, called "Unexpected Impressions," evoked hearty laughter. Taken altogether, the programme of entertainment is all that could be desired.

THE MUSIC HALLS.

The weather of Monday favoured the music halls, consequently unusually numerous audiences attended the capital entertainments provided at the Alhambra, the Empire, the Canterbury, the London Pavilion, the Royal, the Trocadero, the Oxford, the Paragon, the Middlesex, the Cambridge, Collyer's, the Foresters', the Standard, the Trevor, the Bedford, and the Star, the proprietors and managers having secured all the novelties procurable for the delectation of their patrons. The popularity of variety entertainments during holiday time is evidently on the increase.

THE ALLEGED STARVATION OF A CHILD.

Dr. George Danford Thomas, the coroner for Central Middlesex, this week concluded the inquiry at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inroad, into the circumstances attending the death of Alice Mary Bowden, aged 3 years and 2 months, whose death was alleged to have resulted from starvation and neglect on the part of its parents, Joseph Bowden, a fish-hawker, and his wife, Annie Elizabeth Bowden, who are in custody, under remand from the Clerkenwell Police Court, charged on suspicion of having caused the death of the deceased by neglect. Some evidence which corroborated previous witnesses having been given, Rosina Bonnevill, living at 47, Clerkenwell-road, stated that on Wednesday, the 25th ult., she saw Mrs. Bowden with the child in her arms, and then she told her that the baby was not well. She took the child from the mother's arms, after which the mother struck her with her fist on the nose, causing it to cry, which she swore at it. The mother told her that she had given the child a teething-powder, and that it would be dead the next morning. By the Coroner: She saw the mother strike the deceased on the face three times. The coroner having summed up at considerable length, the jury, after some consideration in private, returned the following verdict:—That the deceased died from general exhaustion following non-assimilation of food. The jurors are of opinion that, whilst the child has been more or less neglected from birth, there is not sufficient evidence to prove that during three days prior to its death, while it was in the care of its mother, the said death was caused or accelerated by the treatment received.

RAILWAY FATALITIES.

A farmer's son named Collins, while walking home on the line between the Long Pavement and Oratice Stations on the Waterford and Limerick Railway, was knocked down by the mail train from Limerick to Ennis and killed. A young woman named Selina Greenway was admitted into Wolverhampton Hospital suffering from terrible injuries sustained through jumping from a train while in motion. She had been on a trip to London, and overleapt herself on the return journey. When she found she had passed Wolverhampton she threw herself from the train, and was found in an unconscious condition. An engine driver, named Andrews, while engaged in cleaning his engine at Bowditch West Station, was struck on the head by a passing train and killed. A woman was knocked down and killed near Broadstone while crossing the line. The dead body of a signal-boy, named Andrew Evenden, was discovered on the railway, near Spa-road signal-box, Hermondeston, mangled almost beyond recognition. He had left his duties about eleven o'clock at night, and while walking towards the station it is conjectured that he was killed by a passing train.

BESIEGED BY INDIANS IN COLUMBIA.

A correspondent, writing from Victoria, British Columbia, under date of the 17th July, states that the town is much excited over the departure of the C Battery and eighteen special constables for Hazelton to relieve the English settlers who were confined at the Hudson's Bay Company's fort under the following singular circumstances: A superstitious Indian having killed a white doctor sent out were sent out to find and take him. Upon their approach he ran away, when they fired over him, and ordered him to stop. He refused, and they fired again, the shot passing through him and killing him on the spot. The Indians thereupon rose, and demanded the death of a white man and the payment of ten thousand dollars (£2,000). The whites, being afraid of the vengeance of the Indians, took refuge in the fort, which they strongly barricaded. It is reported that two whites have been murdered, but the report is hoped will not be confirmed. H.M.S. Carbine embarked soldier for Fort Simpson, where they would disembark and march to Hazelton, which is about 140 miles inland. The Indians in this neighbourhood are of a very warlike character, and it was not unlikely that the British force would be opposed either on their way to the besieged whites or on their return.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

The truth of the following story is vouched for by the Sydney Bulletin.—The other day a leading Sydney solicitor received instructions from London to hunt up a young man who had quitted England ten years previously, and a draft of £200 was enclosed to pay his passage home. After a course of advertising a member of a charitable society called in and directed the solicitor to a certain hovel in Lower Alexandria, Sydney. The solicitor, knowing the "lay" of the country, judiciously sent his clerk down to catch the fever instead of doing it in person. That well-dressed young man explored the barbarous region, dodging through back lanes and over mud pies and among broken fences that hung wearily and lopsidedly amid abysses of mud, and at last he arrived at a hut which boasted a box and a pile of rags and straw for its sole furniture. A weary woman who had once been handsome, and who, under happier auspices would have been a beauty, begged that they should not be turned out of their dismal abode until her husband was better, and a hollow-eyed invalid stretched on the pile of rags in the corner, encoined the petition. And these two were the heirs to a fortune of £20,000.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN LONDON.

Owing to the lateness of the present session the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company have dropped the bill which sought the confirmation of a provisional order recently granted by the Board of Trade, for lighting with the electric light the parishes of St. James, Westminster, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Waterloo Bridge, and a portion of the Victoria Embankment. This bill, which was the only Electric Lighting Bill introduced this session, had passed the examiners, but opposition had been threatened by the parish of St. James and a competing electric lighting company.

STRIKE RIOTS IN FRANCE.

A Factory Sacked and Fired. At Amiens on Monday evening serious disturbances occurred in connection with a strike of workmen in that town. Crowds assembled in the Rue St. Leu and made an attack upon the weaving establishment of M. Coquel. The mounted gendarmes thereupon advanced, but the strikers threw bundles of velvet and other materials, which they had taken from the warehouse in front of the house, thus barring their progress. In a few minutes the premises of M. Coquel were completely sacked by the mob, and flames were suddenly seen to rise from the factory. The fire brigade was soon on the scene, but was prevented from doing anything to check the progress of the fire by the rioters, who proceeded to pull up the street seats, and smash the lamps. At length a body of mounted chasseurs arrived, and charged the mob with drawn swords. The gendarmes also charged the people in spite of the showers of stones with which they were assailed. A number of the horses were wounded. A force of police afterwards arrived on the scene, followed by a detachment of infantry, and at half past nine the street was cleared and the fire extinguished. The streets in the vicinity of the disturbance are now occupied by troops, and great excitement prevails. Several individuals, four of whom are foreigners, were arrested. The mayor promulgated the law of 1834, dealing with riotous gatherings.

Further Disturbances.

The mayor of Amiens has issued a proclamation calling upon all peacefully disposed persons to keep away from any assemblages, and has promulgated the law of 1834 dealing with riotous gatherings. Every precaution was taken by the authorities to prevent further rioting. The factories and the town hall were guarded by troops, and detachments patrolled the streets. Shortly after seven o'clock on Tuesday evening a crowd commenced to collect in the Place Gambetta, and consequently about an hour later the police, supported by a number of troops, acting upon an order of the mayor, cleared the whole of the rioters in the vicinity and stopped the traffic. The crowd hissed and hooted the police, who were also pelted with stones; but in spite of this opposition the streets were soon cleared. A band of rioters endeavoured to enter the Rue Debray, in which is situated the private house of M. Coquel, the owner of the weaving establishment burnt down on Monday, but they were dispersed by the chasseurs. Extensive measures have been taken for the maintenance of order, and in spite of a certain agitation among the people, it is hoped that quiet has now definitely been restored. A letter from the Syndical Chamber of Weavers repudiates all responsibility for the disturbances.

Riotous Hairdressers and Waiters.

A meeting of the hairdressers and waiters was held at the labour exchange. On leaving, at half past three o'clock, about 1,000 of these men proceeded to the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, where the band broke into two divisions. One went on, the other stopped before the Café Danemark to intimidate the waiters there. They did not succeed, and after breaking the windows of the café they marched on to join their companions, with whom they proceeded to a registry-office for hairdressers in the Rue Thérèse. They were preparing to break into it when 100 policemen came up. There was a fight, which lasted a quarter of an hour, and terminated in favour of the police, who took several persons into custody. No one was seriously injured. It is suspected that all these simultaneous strikes in Paris and the provinces have the same instigators and paymasters as the Boulangist agitation.

Funeral of a Communist—Affrays with the Police.

The funeral of "General" Eudes took place at Paris on Wednesday. At an early hour a crowd of Communists surrounded the residence of the deceased, the Rue Réaumur, and it was evident from the first that the spectacle was to be one of those manifestations in which French revolutionaries delight. The authorities had resolved not to tolerate the display of any emblem outside the gates of the cemetery, and to enforce order and obedience. Two companies of the Garde Républicaine were on duty in the Place de la République, whilst nearly 8,000 policemen were sprinkled along the route of the procession. It is only due to the Blanquists to say that instructions had been issued to behave with the greatest calm, and to avoid every kind of provocation. Unfortunately, however, these instructions were not followed. The body of the deceased Communist was carried from the door to a simple-looking hearse, and straightway the immense crowd raised a cry of "Vive la Commune!" All along the route of the procession the mob took off their hats as the body passed, while every now and then there were shouts from windows and balconies. The Place de la République was the chief scene of an affray which unfortunately ended in the wounding of several people. M. Rochefort himself, who endeavoured to prevent the unfurling of a red flag, was attacked by the Anarchists, and left the cortege in apparent disgust. The rest of the journey to the cemetery was more marked by confusion than by positive fighting. At the Place Voltaire the hearse was abandoned by the delegation of the natives on strike, and another ugly rush took place, in consequence of some roughs throwing stones at the police. One man, who was supposed to have fired at M. Clément, was arrested in the Rue de la Roquette. Another terrible scene of disorder took place, in which, unfortunately, six persons were more or less injured. Shortly after noon the cortege entered the gates of the cemetery, in which, it may be stated, the police were conspicuous by their absence. Speeches were made by M. Prat and Doctor Susini, after which the crowd dispersed quietly. The number of arrests on Thursday amounts to twenty-five.

SHOCKING BRINGING UP OF CHILDREN.

A little girl named Ethel Baker, residing with her parents in Mall-road, Hammermith, appeared at the local police court to answer a summons charging her with assaulting Mrs. Louise Perotti, a neighbour. The complainant said on Monday the defendant got on a gate and knocked the one adjoining, belonging to her, with a stick. Witness went out and remonstrated. The defendant raised the stick and spat in her face. Complainant also stated that there were five children in the family, but they never went to school. They were an annoyance to the neighbours on both sides, but she (witness) had especially suffered. Stones were thrown, breaking the windows, and water thrown into the scullery, flooding it. The defendant: I have not annoyed you. Mr. Batchelor Roper, an elderly gentleman residing next door to the complainant, said stones had been thrown at him and his wife by the children. One stone hit his wife while sitting in the room. He was called names, but he had never spoken to them. The defendant's mother said she might have taken out a dozen summons. She was a trumped-up charge. The windows were broken by the complainant's boy with a catapult in the garden. A young lady with complainant said she had seen three children at the window spitting. An umbrella protected her clothes. Her sister was not so fortunate. Mr. Cooke addressed the defendant, and said her conduct had been disgraceful. As she had been so badly brought up and ill-trained he thought it would be better to send her away. He ordered the case to be put back to consider what to do with her. The officers were removing the defendant, who was crying loudly. Then Mr. Cooke said she could remain in custody quietly. The mother was assisted out of the room. The mother said she could remain in custody. After the business had been disposed of, Mr. Cooke said if the defendant reformed the conduct she would be a reformatory. He ordered her to find a surety for her good behaviour, expressing his willingness to accept her father's recognisance.

A FRENCH ROMANCE.

The Baker's Assistant and the Butcher's Daughter.

A prosaic baker's assistant and the daughter of an equally commonplace butcher have, says a Paris correspondent, been the hero and heroine of a most romantic drama in the southern department of the Hérault. Emile Domergue, of Puisserguier, was, however, to do him justice, something more than a baker's boy, for he had served his country in the wars, and had come home from the Tonquin and Madagascar campaigns covered with honourable scars and dazzling decorations. His prowess and his manly bosom, glowing with bits of coloured ribbon to symbolise the medals which he only wore when in the uniform of a "Territorial," attracted the attention of Mademoiselle Germaine, the daughter of the chief local butcher, young brunette of twenty, Emile and Germaine loved in secret for a year, for the butcher was a "terrible Turk," who watched his offspring with close care. At last Emile had to leave Puisserguier and to find a domicile in Béziers. Germaine was disconsolate, and wrote frequent love letters to him, with the result that the garcon-boulangier resolved to perform the greatest deed of daring of which a French lover can be capable. He resolved to carry off the lady from her father's stronghold, and in company with two friends he stole stealthily under the window of his sweetheart one night, when the butcher was fast asleep. The young lady herself was, however, wide awake. She opened her lace and flung down a pair of boots to her lover, who kissed them and put them in his pocket. Next she threw from her boudoir a collection of feminine mysteries, and finally she dropped to the ground, and was assisted to the chaise, which was to convey herself and her lover away. They went off towards Béziers, where they spent the night in an inn, and had a honeymoon of two days, at the termination of which they were "nabbed" by the butcher and a select band of his deputy-destroyers of animal life. Emile Domergue was tried at the assizes for abduction, and the proceedings were full of strange incidents and surprises. The friend who received Emile Germaine into his arms when she effected the drop from her boudoir said that he was merely hanging round the butcher's mansion "promiscuously like," and that the young lady suddenly fell over him. She was in a fainting condition, and he carried her to a post-chaise which he had in readiness for his own lady love. This witness provoked the "hilarity" of the audience, says the trustworthy chronicler of the trial, and so well he might; but Mlle. Germaine's evidence was the greatest surprise of all. So strange was it, in fact, that the ladies in court—who were numerous, and all sided and sympathised to a woman with the beau Monsieur Emile—said that she had been threatened by her father and compelled to turn to her lover for help. Mlle. Germaine deposed that she did not love Emile at all; that he had followed her about and threatened to make away with himself unless she acceded to his requests; "but, Mademoiselle," said the knowing and dubious judge who presided at the assizes, "Emile was a fine fellow and a brave soldier. Moreover, recollect that you wrote love-letters to him, and that the postscript of one of your epistles was in characters of blood." To this the lady replied that she had pricked herself with the pen while writing, and she denied any knowledge of the warlike bravery of her suitor. The girl's father was next heard, and he deposed that the baker's boy was "bad lot," who had threatened to kill his daughter. Ultimately, however, the defendant was acquitted, amid the enthusiastic applause of the feminine portion of the audience in court.

CURIOUS DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.

A curious case of death by lightning has just occurred at Puy-de-Fourche, in the Department of the Dordogne. A farmer named Verneuil was at work in the fields with his family and some neighbours, when a thunderstorm came on. The whole party had sought a refuge from the rain under a large tree, when some one remarked that this was rather an imprudent step. They accordingly determined on moving off to a small wood at a little distance, and quitting their shelter they ran towards it, as fast as their legs could carry them. When, however, they got about half way one of the youngest daughters, a girl of 15, stopped suddenly and slowly returned to the tree which they had left. Some of her companions followed to remonstrate with her on her rashness, but ere they could reach her they saw her arms with a smile round the trunk. A moment afterwards the poor child fell backwards on the ground, with her arms outstretched, quite dead. Very strangely they did not perceive any flash of lightning or noticed any clap of thunder at that time. The girl, however, had been killed by the electric current, as the careful examination made afterwards proved conclusively.

LORD SALISBURY AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking on Wednesday evening at the Lord Mayor's dinner to her Majesty's Ministers, said he believed Mr. Ritchie's plan for the government of London would prove to be a small section, and it has been accomplished without injuring the privileges of the corporation. He claimed that the Government had been successful in its Irish legislation. In regard to foreign affairs, the object of all the rulers of the world was to secure uninterrupted peace. He hoped the conviction was growing among statesmen that it would be desirable to let Bulgaria alone. For the peace of the world nothing more was to be desired than that the policy of Russia should run parallel to that of Germany, and the meeting of the Emperors would tend to that result. The efforts of England would always be directed to maintain the peace of Europe.—Lord George Hamilton responded for the Navy, expressing the hope that the naval manœuvre would become an annual institution.—Mr. Stanhope, on behalf of the Army, said the Government were endeavouring to weld together the defensive forces of the country in the most suitable manner and position.—The Lord Chancellor and Mr. Goschen acknowledged the toast of the Houses of Parliament.

MILITARY USE FOR FIRE ENGINES.

The public had an opportunity this week of seeing for the first time in operation an idea for arming, at small outlay, our means of national defence. Some time ago it occurred to Captain Shearburn, of the Dorking Volunteer Fire Brigade, and a former officer of the Volunteer force, that it would be possible to utilise the fire brigades of the country so that they should form a useful addition to our means of national defence in case of invasion or any other sudden emergency. He communicated with the War Office, was requested to attend for an interview with the Assistant-adjutant-general and an officer from Woolwich, to whom he fully explained his idea, and they at once saw its feasibility. On Wednesday morning Captain Shearburn brought his engine and brigade into the camp of the 2nd Royal West Surrey Volunteer Battalion at Denbies. Affixed to the hose-box of the engine, in such a manner that it could be detached in a few seconds, was a single-barrel "Gardner" Gatling gun, capable of firing two hundred rounds a minute, and which has been supplied to the brigade, with a quantity of blank and ball cartridges, in order that the scheme may be thoroughly and practically tested before being adopted finally. It is claimed for the scheme that it possesses several advantages. In the first place, the cost involved would be small. The engines are already drilled and used to sudden calls, the engines are built strongly, and well adapted for being moved rapidly over rough and uneven ground. The Dorking engine was drawn up the slope leading to the camp by a pair of horses at a gallop, and in a few seconds forty rounds had been fired.

THE REGENT'S PARK MURDER.

At the Central Criminal Court on Saturday (before Mr. Justice Hawkins), the seven prisoners who had pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with riot and assault, in connection with the fatal affray in the Regent's Park—Peter Lee, 19; William Elves, 16; Francis Cole, 18; William Joseph Graefe, 19; William Henshaw, 16; Charles Henry Gorrie, 16; and Michael Duling, 15—were brought up for sentence.—Mr. Justice Hawkins, addressing the prisoners, said they had all been convicted on their own confession of conspiring to assault the poor fellow who was dead and other persons, and also with being concerned in a violent assault. They had originally been charged with a most brutal murder, and one of the party, Gallati, had, in his opinion, been most properly convicted of the murder. The deceased was attacked in the most cruel and brutal manner, and two frightful wounds were inflicted upon him which caused his death, and he was the victim of a cruel and cowardly attack. His lordship then briefly referred to the facts, and said that if Cole had at the time resisted the attack that was made upon him the night before, no one would have complained; but his conduct in going with a gang of others on the following night to take revenge, was quite unjustifiable. Such proceedings could not be sanctioned. They had gone in a gang of more than twenty for the purpose, and with no other object than to inflict violence upon any of the other poor fellows that might come in their way, and they were associated for the purpose of cruelty and brutality. They had had a terrible warning, and Lee in particular had had a warning which he hoped would be remembered by him to the end of his days. The jury had in the first instance convicted Lee of being an accessory before the fact to the murder, and it was only after further consideration that they acquitted him. These lawless acts must be repressed. He then sentenced Lee and Gorrie to 15, Henshaw to 9, Cole to 8, Graefe to 7, and Elves and Duling to 6 months' imprisonment.—In the case of Graefe, Elves and Duling, who only pleaded guilty to unlawful assembly, it appeared the court had no power to inflict hard labour.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF DROWNING A CHILD.

At the Manchester County Police Court, Thomas Hammond, labourer, was charged on Monday with having drowned a child in the canal at Barton. Elizabeth Priest, stated that about half-past nine on Tuesday night she was on the road leading from Patricroft Bridge to the Barton Post-office along with two other persons. She saw two men, one with a baby in his arms, come from the shadow of some trees. The baby cried out "Ma," and immediately after one of the men carried the child to the rails separating the foot-path from the towing-path, and after giving it a sort of "screw," threw it on its back into the water. The child floated for a few minutes, and then sank. Information was at once conveyed to the police, but the prisoner stayed near the place where the child was thrown into the water till a constable arrived. Hammond was very drunk, and nothing rational could be got from him, and he was taken to the police-station. On Wednesday he was charged, and replied, "It is a wrong thing; I know nothing about it." Superintendent Bent said that though the canal at the place in question had been dragged no body had been found. He applied for a remand in order that further inquiries could be made.—The stipendiary granted the remand.

RUFFIANISM IN MARYLEBONE.

George Allingham, 19, labourer, was charged at Marylebone Police Court with being drunk and disorderly, and assaulting the police.—Constable 288 D said he was on duty in the neighbourhood of Lisson Grove, on Bank Holiday night. About twenty minutes past one o'clock he was in Devonshire-place, and seeing a disorderly gang singing and dancing in the street to the tune of a barrel organ playing, he ordered them away, and the prisoner with others, moved away. Allingham on reaching the doorway of one of the houses stopped and hurled a brickbat at witness, and it struck him on the shoulder.—Assistant-gaoler Barrett said this was a continuation of the riotous conduct which was before the court in a case against five men on Tuesday.—Corroborative evidence having been given the prisoner denied the charge, and said he was in the room where the organ was playing. He had occasion to go out, and because he went into the room by getting through the window the police arrested him. He called Mr. Barton and Mrs. Facey, who said the prisoner was in his room with the organ. Somebody threw a brick from the top of a house and it fell upon the constable, who gave a jump. Barton remarked to himself, "That policeman has had a narrow escape." The constable at the same time remarked, "It did not hit me," and a voice from a house replied, "It would have done."—Mrs. Facey said the constable escaped the blow by jumping.—The Constable: It would make anyone jump to have a brick hurled at his shoulder.—Assistant-gaoler Barrett said it would be impossible for the brick to come from the house-top and strike the officer on the shoulder. The houses were high, and the court was narrow, and the brick had been thrown in a way that it would have fallen on his head.—Mr. Hannay remarked that this was highly dangerous conduct, and he agreed with what Mr. Cooke said the other day that strong measures must be taken to put a stop to this lawless conduct. He sentenced prisoner to one month's imprisonment.

Dean Fremantle is about to construct a large public swimming-bath at Hipon, and he has undertaken to bear the whole cost of the work.

STRONG EVIDENCE.

(FROM THE "BLACKBURN TIMES.") WILLIAM HENRY HOLDEN, residing at 25, Whalley Old-road, Blackburn, has ever since 1878, at frequent intervals, been subjected to indescribable suffering, owing to terrible attacks of intense pain and swelling in his feet. His agony at such times almost drove him frantic. As is natural to suppose everything that could be done for him, which was of a severe rheumatic nature, was used, but owing to the stubbornness of the complaint or other causes, all the remedies applied proved futile. A few weeks ago, Mr. Holden, hearing how the life of Mr. William Buchanan, one of the Cunard Steamship Company's engineers, had been saved by St. Jacobs Oil, after he had been given up by the Liverpool doctors to die and had been at times deprived of his reason by suffering, resolved to induce him to try this Oil, and procured a bottle from Jacobus' Co.'s drug store. To his utter amazement, and that of all the members of his family, the excruciating pain and terrible swelling left after only a few applications of the remedy had been made, and the young man is now free from his sufferings. "The change brought about by this bottle of St. Jacobs Oil is simply wonderful," remarked Mr. Holden, and I gladly state that it has done more for my son in a single minute than all the remedies we had used before that time had accomplished in fourteen years. This may seem like a broad statement, but it is the plain, simple truth, and I gladly give my consent to the publication of our experience with this wonderful remedy. It may here be stated that leading newspapers of Manchester and Liverpool have recently reported similar remarkable cures. Among these is the "Lancet," a well-known resident of Oldham, who had long been so seriously afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to walk. He was bent with agony. A single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil effected such a marvellous change that he is not only free from pain, but, although sixty years of age, he can walk as well as ever, he delighted with his relief that he presented a testimonial to the Great British Branch of the proprietors, The Charles A. Vogel & Co., 45, Farringdon-road, London, with full permission to have such use made thereof as they wished. The case of Mrs. Ann Watson, of Upper Pitt-street, Liverpool, is another instance of the incalculable value of this marvellous of healing. The lady writes that she had been entirely deprived of the use of her feet owing to rheumatic troubles of long standing. Physicians could do nothing for her, and all medicines which she used were without result, as in the instances above reported. The case with all as well as ever, and is in perfect health. These cases speak for themselves. And it must be admitted by all that so valuable a discovery as that herein related to cannot be made known overmuch.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

Opening of an Exhibition by the Duchess of Albany.

The People's Palace at the East-end was on Saturday afternoon the scene of an interesting and pleasing ceremony when the Duchess of Albany opened an exhibition of high-class paintings. The exhibition was intended as an inauguration of an autumn fête. The pictures, which had been lent by the various artists, were tastefully arranged round the Queen's Hall, while the centre of the Palace was filled with a choice selection of plants and flowers. The grounds surrounding the People's Palace were daily decorated with flags, banners, and bannettes. As early as half-past one a large number of people crowded the streets leading to the exhibition. The duchess, who arrived at about half-past three o'clock, was received by the trustees in the gymnasium, and then walked through the exhibition buildings and visited the swimming bath. Her Royal Highness, after visiting the library, entered the Queen's Hall, where the People's Palace Choral and Orchestral Societies, with the assistance of Mr. A. Collins, the newly-appointed organist to the palace, sang the National Anthem. Amongst those present were Sir E. Hay Currie and Lady Currie, Sir Rogers Jennings and Lady Jennings, Lieutenant-General Greenway, Mr. R. J. Harrow, Mr. Spencer Charlington, Mr. F. J. W. Dellow, Sir F. Young, Captain Spencer Beaumont, and many others. After the princess had sat down in front of the platform, Sir E. Hay Currie said:

The presence of your Royal Highness to-day at the People's Palace is but another proof of the personal sympathy and interest which Her Majesty the Queen and the various members of the Royal family have shown in an undertaking, practically the first of its kind, that has been established for the benefit of the vast working population of East London. It will be in the recollection of your Royal Highness that the institution, generally, was publicly opened by Her Majesty the Queen on the 1st of May in last year, the foundation stone of the central portion—the Queen's Hall—having been laid twelve months previously by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who, from the first, took a warm interest in the enterprise, and was the first to lay the first stone of the library through which we have just passed was performed by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, in June, 1887, and the trustees deeply regret the circumstances which prevented your Royal Highness from inaugurating the public use of the building in June last, in connection with this portion of the People's Palace, more particularly, the thoughts of the trustees could not but go back to the prince, whose early loss to England will long be deplored by all who value the cause of education and culture. Had the Duke of Albany been present, we may confidently believe that he would have shown an especial sympathy with, and gladly have promoted the operations of the People's Palace, directed as they are towards both the mental and physical advancement, together with the social improvement of the working classes in the eastern half of London. Pending the erection of the library proper, which is calculated to hold some 250,000 books, the work of this department has, since October last, been temporarily carried on in the Queen's Hall, and in special of the various departments, from such an amount of the building as the old and young of both sexes have eagerly availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them. There is, therefore, no room for doubt as to the utility and popularity of the permanent structure, with its increased accommodation for the people, and its special technical schools, the gift of the Drapers' Company, now being erected, and which will be completed in October, and the trustees hope that, by the continued liberality of the public, a collection of works will gradually be added to the existing requirements of all classes of readers, and one that will be a source of instruction and recreation for generations. The erection of the library will, by a careful attention to economy, have been effected for £10,000, and it would be regrettable not to refer to the fact that no less than £100,000 of the sum has been subscribed by Mr. T. Dyer Edwards, in addition to his generous gift of the fine organ placed in the Queen's Hall. I will not detain your Royal Highness in mentioning in detail the numerous exhibitions, lower and upper, which have been held in the Queen's Hall, and the kindness of the directors of the new gallery, will be thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by the large numbers who frequent the Palace, and who cannot fail to be impressed by the great beauty and excellence of the collection. They would now be glad to see your Royal Highness kindly to declare the exhibition open. (Cheers.)

The duchess, who held in her hands a large bouquet of flowers, in a clear voice, then said: "I declare this loan exhibition open." The prizes awarded at the late competition of members of the People's Palace were then presented by the duchess, who shortly afterwards left. During the afternoon a vocal and instrumental concert was given in the Queen's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Orton Bradley, M.A. The band of the Scots Guards were also in attendance, and played selections.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

At the Wesleyan Conference, now being held at Cambridge, it was announced on Saturday that the denomination had issued 7,507,337 publications during the year, from the profits of which the following grants were made:—The Annuitant Society, £23,000; Home Missions, £250; Ireland, £100; Auxiliary Fund, £100; additional to Ireland, £100; and Auxiliary Fund, £100.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COUNTRY.

On Saturday afternoon a county demonstration was held at Tatton Park, Lord Egerton's Cheshire seat, in support of the policy of the Government. His lordship has been announced to preside, but was prevented by a family bereavement. Mr. Elliott Lees, M.P., presided, and amongst the speakers were Mr. Macleure, M.P., and Mr. Smith Barry, M.P. Resolutions approving of the English and Irish policy of the Government were passed.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

At Leeds Assizes last week Mr. Thomas Willer, chairman of the Leeds guardians and a member of the town council, claimed £2,000 damages from Messrs. F. White (druggist) and M. E. Appleby (master jeweller), for a libel contained in a handbill issued during the late election of guardians, insinuating that Mr. Willer, as chairman of the board, used his position for his own ends. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, with £250 damages.

A REPRIEVE.

The news reached Armagh on Saturday evening from the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland that the sentence of death passed on William Thompson for the murder of his brother-in-law, Thomas Thompson, in Knockmuckley Church, near Portadown, in March last, had been commuted to penal servitude for life. The Rev. John Elliott, upon receipt of the news, at once conveyed the intelligence to the culprit. Much satisfaction is felt at the result.

On Saturday afternoon, at a few minutes before three o'clock, a ladder was said to be sisters, were crossing the road at the bottom of Northumberland Avenue, when they were knocked down and run over by a hansom cab. They were picked up and conveyed with promptitude in a four-wheeled cab to the Charing Cross Hospital, where it was found that they had sustained severe injuries.

At the Croydon Petty Sessions on Saturday, Alfred William Wood, a coal porter, was charged on remand with being drunk and recklessly driving a horse and cart. Inspector Butters stated that two children were run over by the defendant's cart; one had recovered, but the other was still unwell. The magistrates allowed the case to be disposed of on the prisoner paying the parents 10s. each compensation, and 10s. costs.

On Saturday Mr. G. P. Wyatt was notified of the death of Henry Bogg, aged 25, a labourer, lately residing in the Borough. It would appear that about ten o'clock in the morning the deceased fell down a loop hole, a distance of 9ft., at Messrs. Anderson and Cattley's Soap Manufactory in Great Suffolk-street, Borough. He was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he died soon after his admission.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The formation of encampments of Volunteers in the metropolitan and many provincial districts was commenced on Saturday, extending over a portion of the whole of the approaching holiday week. In the home district the Old Deer Park at Richmond, Avery Hill Park, Eltham, and Rainham in Essex were several selected for Volunteer camps, and further afield, Colchester and Shorncliffe in the south, and Strensall Common in the north, were thronged with Volunteers bent on a martial holiday. At Richmond the Finsbury Rifles, driven by the rain from their ancient habitat in North London, formed camp on Friday, and on Saturday the whole battalion mustered in camp to undergo their official annual inspection, Colonel Bargrave Deane being in command of the regiment. At Avery Hill Park, Colonel F. T. North had invited the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Sir A. Kirby, and of which Colonel North is the honorary commandant, to become his guests for the holiday, and the camp equipment belonging to the corps was brought into full requisition. Lieutenant-colonel Coles, R.E., had gone down with an advanced detachment to prepare the camp followed by the main body, by the command of Lieutenant-colonel Sewell, the camp being reached about six o'clock. The first regiment was entertained at dinner in the evening, and the company was entertained subsequently with an exhibition of fireworks. At Rainham the camp of the London Rifle Brigade for the annual brigade rifle competitions was formed and the earliest of the series of competitions, which extend over several days, were commenced.

THE ELCHO SHIELD AT THE IRISH EXHIBITION.

An interesting ceremony took place on Saturday at the Irish Exhibition, Olympia, connected with the recent brilliant victory of the Irish riflemen shooting in the Elcho Match at Wimbledon. The great iron shield given as the challenge prize by Lord Elcho (now the Earl of Wemyss), for the greatest of all long range matches, has on the many occasions on which it has been won by Ireland always been received with honour in Dublin, and has formed a prominent object of attraction in any exhibition of Irish industry which might happen to have been held in the year of the victory. Following former precedents, it was desired to give the Elcho Shield an honourable place in the present Irish Exhibition, and it was entrusted for the purpose by the Duke of Abercorn to the commanding officer of the London Irish Rifles, pending the arrangements for its reception at Olympia. On Saturday the shield was placed on a gun-carriage supplied by the Somerset House to Kensington, by a strong detachment of the London Irish Rifles, accompanied by 200 officers and men of whom Major Lloyd was in command. Proceeded by the band of the regiment, the shield and its escort arrived at the Hammersmith gate of the Exhibition, where Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., was in attendance to receive it. Major Lloyd, addressing Lord Arthur Hill, said the London Irish Rifles had been charged with the honourable duty of escorting the trophy which the Irish riflemen had won for the twelfth time against England and Scotland at Wimbledon, asking the authorities of the exhibition to take charge of it during the continuance of the exhibition, and to undertake to see it safely delivered to Lord Arthur Hill of Dublin at the conclusion of the exhibition. Lord Arthur Hill said he had the greatest possible pleasure in accepting the honourable trust on behalf of the directors, and instructions had been given for the installation of the shield in a conspicuous position in the art galleries, where it would be taken every care of by Mr. S. Drewett, the art superintendent. The shield was then carried in triumph procession round the interior of the exhibition, preceded and followed by the London Irish escort, which included one of the Irish twenty champions, Private Smith, in full war paint, and bearing on his arms more than a score of medals. The decorated spot in the gallery having been reached, Major Lloyd ordered the salute the band struck up the regimental air, and then "God Save the Queen," after which the men were entertained in the lower concert room to supper. During the evening the members of the London Irish School of Arms gave an athletic performance and assault-at-arms under the direction of Mr. Wallace, the instructor of the school, and Staff-sergeant Brashear, the hon. secretary. Mr. Wallace and Corporal Brown put on the gloves, and gave a capital specimen of their scientific employment, while Corporal Burbridge and Private Turner greatly amused the company with some bouts of comic boxing. The assault-at-arms was continued with sword, lance, and bayonet, closing with a sham fight and fireworks.

A DARING LEAP FROM A BALLOON.

On Saturday evening Professor Baldwin, the American aeronaut, for the third time at the Alexandra Palace performed his perilous feat of jumping from a balloon and descending by means of his patented parachute. In the presence of many thousands of spectators, for the first time it was doubtful whether the attempt would be made, owing to the strong and gusty wind prevailing.

Mr. Hayward, the manager of the Alexandra Palace, and Mr. Farini, the manager for Professor Baldwin, left the aeronaut entirely free to exercise his own judgment and discretion on the matter, and after giving the subject due consideration, Mr. Baldwin decided on going through his performance rather than disappoint the public. All being ready, the balloon was set free with the parachute hanging by its side, the aeronaut supporting himself on a hoop or ring attached to the car. The balloon shot upwards in an easterly direction at a rapid rate, and when at an altitude of between five and six thousand feet Professor Baldwin leapt away from it with his parachute. The balloon continued on its upward journey, and was lost for the time being, while Professor Baldwin and his parachute were wafted away to Wood Green, about a mile and a half from the Palace. Many of the spectators trembled for the fate of the aeronaut, in view of the house-tops and church spires, near which he was descending, but he safely landed on a piece of waste ground near the Finsbury Arms. The ascent occupied about three-quarters of a minute, and the descent two minutes and a quarter. Half-an-hour afterwards Professor Baldwin appeared with Mr. Farini and Mr. Hayward on the stage in the central hall of the palace, and was loudly cheered. A variety and other entertainments were given at the palace on Saturday, including Messrs. Pain and Son's representation of "The Last Days of Pompeii."

Mr. William Begg, son of the late Mr. William Begg, schoolmaster, Kinross, and grandnephew of the poet Robert Burns, died in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday, his age being 49 years.

The coroner was notified last week of the death of Arthur King, aged 6 months, whose parents reside at Cross-street, Thames-street, Whitechapel. The child fell off a stool on Thursday night, and was admitted to the London Hospital with severe concussion of the brain, and died of shock.

On Saturday afternoon, Richard Marsh, aged 53 years, residing at 299, Wandsworth-road, was admitted to the Clayton Ward, St. Thomas's Hospital, suffering from a serious scalp wound caused by a fall from a load of hay at Nine Elms, Vauxhall. He was conveyed to the hospital by Police-officer No. 323, W Division.

Mr. Justice Chitty on Saturday made an order for the release of a defendant from prison in the action of "Re Ward, Wilson, and Wilson." The defendant had been six months in prison for contempt of court, this consisting of disobedience to an order directing him to pay a sum of money into court. He now undertook to give a proper account.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND WORKING MEN'S SOCIETY.

The twelfth annual meeting of this society was held on Saturday at Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. E. M. Ingram. The report stated that the number of members were 6,816, associates 1,446, hon. members 1,238, or a total of 9,490. There was a serious falling off in the receipts from last year, yet the council did not despair of ultimately placing the society upon a secure financial basis, if only the branches would respond to the requirements of the rule relating to the payment of half subscriptions. The president said they had before them a very important point, to consider the recent attack made upon one of the most respected and revered bishops of their bench, the Bishop of Lincoln. The society had been known in times past as a valiant defender of the persecuted clergy of the catholic school, and they might be quite sure that it would not be wanting in being a valiant defender of a catholic bishop. (Hear, hear.) During the past year, with many successes and some failures, the society had been blessed in the work for which from the first it was intended. Mr. T. Plant moved: "That this meeting views with the deepest indignation the attempt recently made by a body of professing Churchmen to disturb the peace of the Church by its attack upon the much respected and venerated Bishop of Lincoln, and that they assure his lordship of its profound sympathy and earnest prayers that such proceedings may be overruled by the great head of the Church, to his glory and the spread of catholic faith and practice." He contended that the attack upon the bishop was a most cruel one, and the society was prepared to follow him before they would follow the dictates of the Church Association.—Mr. W. H. Webb seconded the motion, which was agreed to.—The following resolution was also carried:—

"(1.) That this meeting ventures to record its profound conviction that no system of national education can be established which excludes the teaching of definite religious truth as the basis of sound moral training; and further, that that object can best be attained by the maintenance of existing voluntary schools; (2.) That inasmuch as the bulk of the educational work of this country is carried on in the said schools, and a large proportion of the cost contributed by their supporters, and that the closing of these schools would entail a serious additional burden on ratepayers, Churchmen are entitled to claim a larger share of support for such schools than they at present receive, in the way of capitation grants."

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

At Castlereagh on Saturday, after an adjournment for one month, the trial of John Fitzgibbon, Michael Nord, Francis Finlay, Bernard McHugh, Michael Burke, Thomas Tower, Martin Magar, and Patrick Conroy, for alleged conspiracy under the Plan of Campaign, resumed. A number of witnesses who were committed for contempt of court on a former occasion to eight days' imprisonment, again refused to be sworn, and were ordered to stand aside. Mr. Burke, the crown solicitor, intimating that the Crown would find other means of dealing with them. Five witnesses did not put in an appearance, and warrants were issued for their arrest. The case against Burke was subsequently withdrawn.—A shop assistant named Kelly then deposed that he saw Constable Clare giving money to a witness named Keenan.—Mr. Townsend was put in the witness-box, with reference to an allegation that he used money at the private inquiry to bribe witnesses, and was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but nothing material was elicited. The case was ultimately adjourned.

LORD KNUTSFORD AND THE BOROUGH OF HAMPSHIRE.

On Saturday afternoon a portrait of Lord Knutsford, which has been painted by Mr. E. Gustave Girardot, of Upper Park-road, Haverstock Hill, was viewed in that able artist's studio, by Sir Spencer Wells, Bart., and other members of the committee, who had raised the fund by means of which the work has been carried out. The portrait is to be hung in the Hampshire Vestry Hall, in commemoration of the formation of that parish into a separate Parliamentary borough and of Lord Knutsford's connection therewith, when Sir Henry Holland, as its first member. The fund, which was originated by the Hampshire and Highgate Express, has been subscribed by members of all political parties in the borough, and Lord Knutsford was and is very popular. The right hon. member and his wife gave Mr. Girardot several sittings for the portrait, and the artist has succeeded in producing a most excellent and life-like picture, upon which he was highly commended, the committee unanimously passing a resolution in the studio, expressing their complete satisfaction with the artist's work.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Mr. John William Taylor, of Careham House, Surrey, only son of the late Captain W. Taylor, with Miss Florence Irene Emily Crockett-Horne, daughter of Sir James Crockett-Horne, of Cranborne, Dorset, and 7, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, took place Saturday afternoon, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Walter Brownlow, assisted by the Rev. Maltby Brownlow and the Rev. Canon Festing, of Christ Church, Albany-street. Nine bridesmaids attended the bride—Miss Duncan, Miss Marion, Margarette, and Gwendoline Duncan, Miss Lillian Gordon, Miss Lyall, Miss Maud Bruce, Miss Evelyn Probert, and Miss Balfour Browne, who were covered by very effectively in Indian Nagpore silk of two shades, the overdress being of rose-leaf green. The hats were of Panama straw, fished green, and with clusters of roses in front. Their ornaments were pearl and diamond brooches, the gift of the bridegroom. Master Chamber Moore followed as page, costumed in Louis XVI. style, in plush and silk to match bridesmaids' dresses. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of rich white satin duchesse, with long train ornamented with lace and orange buds, the petticoat was draped with curious old Brussels lace (the gift of her mother) and held with bunches of real orange flowers. Her veil was fastened with a large diamond spray.

A SNAKE IN BERMONDSEY.

A snake, about 3ft. 2in. long and 1½in. in diameter, has been discovered lying curled up in the gutter of an out-house belonging to Messrs. Hosking, engineers, Dockhead, Bermondsey. Efforts were made to capture it, but it at once reared its head up and shot out its fangs on any approach being made towards it. Eventually a large can was placed near the reptile, and this it was tempted to enter, and was thus secured. Soon afterwards it mysteriously disappeared, however, and considerable excitement prevailed on Saturday in the locality, no trace of the strange visitor having been found. The supposition is that the reptile escaped from a menagerie which was stationed in the neighbourhood about a couple of years ago.

Mr. Collier held an inquest last week at Shadwell on the body of Arthur Henry Fox, aged 11 months, the son of a licensed victualler, carrying on business at 53, Sutton-street, St. George's-in-the-East. On Wednesday the deceased, who had previously always enjoyed good health, was seized with a fit and died within minutes. The cause of death was diphtheria consequent on teething.

Mr. Langham received particulars on Saturday regarding the sad death of a young man, named Charles Harpley. The deceased, who was employed at a wheelwright's at Orpington, Kent, had the misfortune to cut his left hand when a chisel. He was sent to a local doctor, and then taken to Guy's Hospital, but despite every attention he died from blood poisoning.

ARMY STATIONS FOR AUGUST.

(Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.)

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NAVY STATIONS FOR AUGUST.

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THE SHOREDITCH POISONING CASE.

The mysterious circumstances surrounding the poisoning of Benjamin Woodin, a bootmaker, is engaging the attention of all chemists. The diligent prosecution of inquiries of all the chemists in the district, in the hope of tracing the purchase of the poison. Sergeant Leech, who has charge of the case, has collected a great number of labels in the hope that McElessa, to whom the deceased described the label on the packet, the contents of which he alleged were given him, may identify a similar one. In the course of their inquiries it has been proved beyond doubt that on various occasions the man "Harry" had thrashed the deceased when quarrels had arisen between him and the girl Cullen. This fact has led to further inquiries being made, and has led to the doings of Cullen and Harry on the night of the 19th ult., and the morning of the 20th, when they alleged they were together at St. John's Road. The affair has created quite a sensation in the districts where the parties reside.

HELP FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

Mr. Bros. at Dalton Police-court on Saturday, read a letter from the Rev. F. Cauldwell suggesting the establishment of a boys' club in the neighbourhood of Spencer-road and Allen-road, Stoke Newington, where a number of young roughs nightly congregate. Mr. Bros. approved of the suggestion, and promised to give a donation of £25, and a contribution from the poor box. He now acknowledged the receipt of £15 from E. W. B. and 2s. from "A Poor Clerk," and said that further help was urgently required to start the club.

THE MINES REGULATION ACT.

At Bridgend Police-court on Saturday W. G. Dalziel, mining engineer, David Evans, under manager, and David Vaughan, agent, were summoned for a breach of the Mines Regulation Act, by allowing a temporary stoppage of the ventilating fan at the Aber Colliery, Glamorganshire, whereby an explosion occurred last May, resulting in the loss of five lives. Dalziel was fined £10, Evans, £5, and the case against Vaughan was dismissed. An appeal was asked for in the latter case by the Crown prosecutor, and also for each of the defendants who were fined. Both applications, however, were refused.

Robert Stone, aged 45 years, a cab driver, of No. 43, Boundary-street, Shoreditch, fell from his cab last week and sustained concussion of the brain.

Divine service on Sundays has been continued in the Temple Church, Lincoln's Inn Chapel, and Gray's Inn Chapel, until further notice; and likewise in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, after Sunday next.

Dr. Macdonald was notified on Saturday of the death of Little Stanbrook, aged 3 years, whose parents live at 93, St. Peter's-street, Bethnal Green, who died suddenly of the diphtheria without having had any previous illness.

On Saturday morning, while a cart was proceeding along the Albert Embankment, it came into violent collision with the hoarding at the foot of Lambeth Bridge, and the driver, who was in the cart, was killed. The cart was capsized, and before an omnibus that was passing could pull up, the wheel passed over the unfortunate man's neck. He was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, but he died from the injuries received. He was identified as John Offord Lines, aged 21, lately residing at 211, St. Thomas's Buildings, Borough.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Jet mining still lingers in the Whitty district. Electricity is to be introduced into Hong Kong. In the vast empire of Russia there are now some twelve thousand Baptists.

The Duke of Edinburgh was 44 years old on Bank Holiday.

An application to set aside the commitment of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., has been refused by the Dublin Court of Exchequer.

Much damage has been done in the vineyards of Austria and Hungary by the heavy rains and hailstorms.

Queen Natalie intends to appear in person at the proceedings in which King Milan will seek to obtain a separation.

The extensive saw mills at Wallaseid, owned by Messrs. Townsend and Ripley, were destroyed by fire on Thursday.

The Prince of Wales has seventeen brothers-in-law, sixteen uncles, fifty-seven cousins, fifty-eight nephews and nieces.

For each hundred children between 5 and 14 years of age in the United States, 649 were throughout 1886 in average daily attendance at the schools.

George W. Howard was bathing at Brighton. He got out of his depth, and, being unable to swim, was drowned before help, which was instantly called, could arrive.

For every 173,900 tons of coal raised in the United Kingdom a life is lost by accident in and about the mines, but in South Wales a life is so lost for every 95,185 tons.

The marriage statistics in the annual report show that the rate of persons married to population has almost unvaryingly declined year by year from 179 per 1,000 in 1873 to 141 in 1886.

The Porte has received information from its representatives in Berlin that negotiations will shortly begin between Germany, Austria, and Italy on the Bulgarian difficulty.

At Somerset House a gasfitter went to open the 15-inch main, when he was overpowered by the gas and killed. The unfortunate man, whose name was William Chapman, and whose age was 35, leaves a widow and six children.

General Sheridan, who has been in ill-health for some months past, died at his country residence at Nonquit, Massachusetts, on Sunday night, death being due to failure of the heart's action.

A man named Richard Abbott, aged 55, of 11, Hornby-road, Peckham, fell out of a cart on Wednesday, hurting his back and loins. He did not go to a doctor, but obtained some lotion from a chemist's. On Thursday he was found dead in bed.

The annual meeting of the High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters was opened at Reading on Tuesday, when the High Chief Ranger, Mr. Edward Lovegrove, of Reading, delivered his inaugural address. Over 500 delegates presented their credentials.

The Empress Victoria has now resolved to make the so-called Crown Prince's Palace at Berlin her principal residence, in order that she may be near the numerous charitable institutions established by herself and her late consort in Berlin.

In 1884 the autumn session began on the 23rd of October, and lasted until the 6th of December. This year it will probably be a week later before the House reassembles, and a week, or perhaps ten days, before it is allowed to rise for the Christmas holidays.

Many of the best pictures in the famous Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital are about to be photographed, by order of the Admiralty. The works deal with important naval events in English history, and contain a number of well-authenticated portraits of great commanders.

The Admiralty have given a contract to Messrs. Maudslays, Sons, and Field, London, for engines of 20,000-horse power, for the new swift cruiser Blake, at an estimated cost of £140,000. This is said to be the highest engine-power put into any vessel of the Royal Navy. The Blake is now under construction at Chatham Dockyard.

A terrible murder has occurred at Peking. A husband, in a fit of rage at some unbecoming conduct on the part of his wife—the poor woman being crazy—killed her, cut her body into minute pieces, and scattered them in different parts of Peking. The wretch has been arrested and awaits trial.

The American papers—the Chicago Tribune in particular—are reviving the story of Mrs. Langtry's marriage to handsome Fred Gebhard. The Tribune actually says that it is currently reported that the honeymoon is now proceeding. Meantime it is well to remember Mrs. Langtry's comment on a similar story: "A pack of lies."

No continental city contains so many foreigners as Paris. Belgians come first on the list, numbering 46,849; there are 30,228 Germans, 23,781 Swiss, and 22,589 Italians. Nearly all these people belong to the labouring classes. The contrary is the case with English, Americans, Spaniards, and Russians, all of whom are very numerous.

A New York correspondent states that Irishmen throughout the country are sending remonstrances to the Governor of Missouri with regard to the efforts made in favour of Brooks, alias Maxwell. While not seeking the death of the condemned man, they urged the Governor to investigate the case of O'Donnell, the murderer of the informer Carey, who was a citizen of the United States.

It is reported that great dissatisfaction prevails among the Armenians in Russia owing to the Russian Government continuing to interfere with the educational programme of their schools. The authorities are endeavouring to remove existing grievances, so that the subject races in the Caucasus and Transcaucasia may give a hearty welcome to the Czar on his contemplated tour to those regions.

Patrol parties were placed at frequent intervals along the lines of the Metropolitan and District Railways on Bank Holiday, in consequence of a communication received from Scotland Yard that threats had been made to wreck trains of the two companies with explosives. The patrols remained on duty throughout Monday night, and until the trains had ceased running, but nothing of a suspicious nature was found.

The annual statistical report of the German Jewish community shows that the number of Jews in the Kingdom of Prussia in 1880 was 303,790, or 1.33 per cent. of the total population; and in 1885 366,543, or 1.29 per cent. There was thus an absolute increase in the Jewish population, but a relative decrease. The increase was greatest in Berlin, where in the five years it amounted to 10,406.

It is reported in Munich that the meeting of the Italian Crown Prince with the Crown Princess Stephanie in the Bavarian capital is to be regarded as the first step preliminary to the betrothal of the Royal visitor with the Austrian Crown Princess's youngest sister, the Princess Clementine of Belgium. The Italian Prince is nearly 19, while the Princess Clementine celebrated her 16th birthday on the 30th of last month.

The French Minister tells us that France contains 45,000,000 hens, worth on an average 50 cents apiece. One-fifth of these hens and 2,000,000 cocks are killed annually, and they sell for \$5,500,000 in the market. The other 36,000,000 hens lay about 2,060,000 eggs every year, worth 1-1/2 cents apiece; this runs up to less than \$36,740,000. Therefore the chickens of France produce \$92,500,000 a year." So an American journalist tells his readers.

Although the weather was not by any means favourable for out-door amusements on Monday, very large numbers of Londoners turned out to enjoy the Bank Holiday. The various places of resort outside London had numerous visitors, those in places close to town being to a large extent driven homewards early in the afternoon by rain. The various museums and exhibitions

in town were well filled during the day, and in the evening the theatres were thronged.

Kaiser William's favourite flower is said to be the blue lobe-lia.

The British Medical Association held its annual congress this week in Glasgow.

Mr. S. E. Howell, of the firm of Messrs. Howell and Co., file and steel manufacturers, has been elected Master Cutler of Sheffield.

The death-rate in London for the quarter just ended was 16.9, against an average of 19.1 in the twenty-seven great provincial towns.

The average expenditure in drink in New South Wales is 4s. 6d. per head of the population.

The Barnum of the West—Jack Robinson—is dead. His demise occurred at Cincinnati. He leaves an estate valued at \$3,000,000.

Fielloux, a blind man, has been acquitted, after having been tried at Aix, in Provence, for cutting his wife's throat. He was jealous.

The Royal Yacht Squadron race for her Majesty's Cup took place on Tuesday off Cowes, when Moins, Captain Blainbridge's cutter, won.

Preparations are being made for the intended visit of the Czar to Baku, where his Majesty is expected to arrive on October 7th or 8th.

The habit of the young Emperor of China is to rise at three o'clock in the morning, breakfast at six, dine at noon, sup at three, and go to bed between five and six in the afternoon.

A woman named Sorel and her lover have been condemned to hard labour for life for the murder of a gamekeeper—the female prisoner's husband—at Bellengrove, in Calverdo, last March.

There are sixty-three persons by the name of Smith in the New South Wales Civil Service (the governor not counted), and ten are known to fame as Smythes.

Miss E. Emile Kempin, Doctor of Law, has opened in Zurich an office as consulting barrister. She has, however, been allowed so far to plead in the Law Courts.

In New York women, married ones among them, are becoming real estate agents, clerks, doctors, lawyers, and barbers, as well as typewriters and florists.

Concerning the hop crop in Kent and Sussex, grave reports are at hand. The planters are beginning to get alarmed, for there is a spread of mould, and vermin has considerably increased.

Mount Kenia—known to all travellers in the vicinity of Zanzibar—has recently been scaled to the height of 15,000 feet by Count Jeleki, a Hungarian traveller, but it is believed to be 3,000, if not 5,000, feet higher.

Sarah Kelly died at Belleville, New Jersey, after having fasted for forty-two days. She was 33 years of age. When she began to refuse food she weighed 132 pounds, and at the time of her death she weighed only 80 pounds.

The Ladies of Bluffton, Ind., have formed a Frances Cleveland Club. They do not care a cent whether there is a high or low tariff, so that the lady whose name they bear is retained as mistress of the White House for four years more.

Aberdeen was bombarded early on Tuesday morning by four of her Majesty's ships, which subsequently continued their journey southwards, entered the Firth of Forth, bombarded Inchkeith, and "destroyed" the Forth Bridge.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder in the case of J. Willis, who is alleged to have been murdered in his garden at Doddridge, near Droithwich, by Samuel Crowther, who was committed for trial at the Worcestershire assizes.

A serious gas explosion occurred on Tuesday on the premises of Mr. Johnson, draper, &c., High-street, Kingsland, which shattered the shop and blew out the upper windows of the house. Several assistants had narrow escapes.

An extraordinary plague of caterpillars visited Highgate Woods this year, devouring the leaves almost as soon as they appeared. It is at least satisfactory to know that the trees are bursting out afresh, and that all signs of the plague will soon be gone.

Emily Bailey, a saleswoman, of Margaret-street, and Charlotte Ormstone, a lodging-house keeper, of Brackenbury-road, Shepherd's Bush, were, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, severally charged with frauds upon tradesmen at the West-end, and were committed for trial.

A meat salesman has been fined £20 at the Guildhall for exposing ten pieces of putrid pork for sale in the Central Meat-market. The medical officer of health stated that had the meat been eaten it would have been most dangerous to those who happened to partake of it.

The Archbishop of York this week consecrated a new church at Whitty. The site is on the West cliff, the principal resort of visitors during the summer season, and the cost of the new church is about £15,000. Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P., gave the site and contributed £2,000 to the building fund.

The police, on proceeding to a publichouse in Ballymoney, county Antrim, where a fire was reported to have broken out, having forced an entrance, found the daughter of the landlady busily engaged throwing paraffin oil against the wall in an upper room, and trying to ignite it with a candle. She was immediately arrested.

It was discovered the other morning that the offices of the Cornwall Railway, at Millbay, Plymouth, had been broken into, the safe unlocked, and the takings of the whole line on the previous day, which, as usual, had been deposited there, were missing. The sum stolen is believed to amount to about £200, and so far there is no trace of the thief or thieves.

The Foreign Office intimates that no fee of 4s. for attesting certificates of origin is leviable in Austria, and exporters in the United Kingdom are consequently exempted from it. Patterns sent by exporters of British tissues to Italy must be accompanied by a certificate of origin, as otherwise they are liable to be charged duty as French goods.

At the Mansion House on Tuesday the Lord Mayor expressed his great satisfaction that there was only one case to be brought before him, and that only a charge against boys for throwing stones. But for that case, his lordship added, he should have been entitled to a pair of white gloves. He expressed the great pleasure it gave him to observe the rational way in which the people had enjoyed the Bank Holiday.

An accident occurred on the main line at Hastings on Thursday. A coal merchant named George Chapman was trying to avoid a goods train when he was knocked down by an empty passenger train, and thrown under the former, the engine and two trucks passing over him. His left leg and right foot were smashed, and his head injured. He was conveyed to the hospital, where his leg was amputated.

An inquest was held at Camberwell on Wednesday by Mr. Wyatt, on the body of Henry Matthew Ventris, aged 11, son of a carpenter, living at 9, New-street, Drummond-road, Bermondsey. The boy disappeared on Wednesday, the 1st inst., and on Sunday last his body was found in the canal at Camberwell. It is supposed that the lad went to play on the banks of the canal, and was drowned.

A verdict of found drowned was returned.

A prolonged discussion, which occupied nearly the whole of the session, took place at the Wesleyan Conference on Tuesday, on foreign missions. Very elaborate statements were made by the general secretaries as to the policy of the society and the work in various parts of the world. Valuable suggestions were offered, with the view of arousing a fresh interest on behalf of foreign missions.

With regard to the newly-discovered extract named "saccharin," said to be three hundred times sweeter than sugar, the British revenue authorities have interdicted its use in the brewing of beer at any stage, and the Somerset House analysts have succeeded in discovering reliable tests for its presence. French chemists have experimented, with the result that they have officially reported to the Government that

"saccharin" is indigestible and liable to accumulate in the system, to the injury of the health.

President Cleveland has a cousin in the grocery business at Lawrenceville, Pa.

The Florida orange crop this year is estimated at two to three million boxes—double the average. The Parnell Commission will hold its sittings in one of the standing committee-rooms of the House of Commons.

Mrs. George Westinghouse, of New York, is credited with an income of \$7,000 a month from Natural Gas Stock alone.

The Mahomedans of Bombay have decided not to send delegates to the proposed Indian Nationality Conference in Allahabad.

Advices from New Zealand concerning the wreck of the British ship Star of Greece, in Aldinga Bay, state that seventeen persons perished.

Lord Esmé Stuart-Gordon has become the heir-presumptive to the Marquisate of Huntly by the death of his elder brother, Lord Douglas Gordon.

A principal feature of the next Winter Exhibition at Burlington House will be a representative selection of the works of the late Mr. Frank Holl, R.A.

Mr. G. J. Lennon Mason, of Cambridge, has been drowned at Ely by the capsizing of a small sailing boat, which was caught by a sudden gust of wind.

The Court of Appeal on Thursday confirmed the sentence of three months' imprisonment passed by the Lord Chief Justice on Harry Wall for acting as a solicitor, he being an unqualified person.

The total arrivals of live cattle and fresh meat in Liverpool from the United States and Canada were—2,872 cattle, 3,025 sheep, and 9,884 quarters of beef. As compared with the arrivals of the preceding week, these show an increase of 810 cattle, 1,501 sheep, and 4,492 quarters of beef.

Professor Elihu Gray, of Illinois, has patented an invention for transmitting telegraphic messages by the sender's own handwriting, thus doing away with skilled operators. The invention is said to work so accurately and rapidly as to give promise of being commercially successful.

The ill-feeling between the French and Italian navies employed in the Brest tunnel works culminated in an encounter with revolvers consequent upon the discharge of the Italians by the contractor. One of the Italians was killed and several were wounded.

The governor of Holloway Gaol this week brought into the Queen's Bench Division, under a writ of habeas corpus, Annie Frost, known as Mrs. Gordon Baillie. She was admitted to bail, pending her trial at the Central Criminal Court on various charges.

A Camberwell chimney sweep named James Attwell has been sent to prison by Mr. Partridge, from Lambeth Police Court, for six months with hard labour, for dangerously assaulting Mr. George Gillard, landlady of the Union Tavern, Peckham, and also for assaulting two constables.

A conservative fête was held on Monday afternoon in Holnest Park, Sherborne, the seat of Mr. Erle Drax. Colonel Marwood Yeatman presided, and there was a large attendance. In the course of the proceedings the platform gave way, causing considerable consternation but no personal injury.

Patrick Kelly, aged 38, has, at Bow-street Police Court, been remanded on a charge of murdering two seamen, named John Chappell and John Parry, on the high seas, on the 9th ult., during the passage to New York in the steamship Erin, under circumstances already reported in the People.

From the trustees of the late Sir George Wilmet Horton and the present baronet, Sir Robert Rodney Wilmet, the Midland Railway Company have just acquired the valuable property known as the Osmaston Park Estate, with the intention of further extending their carriage, wagon, and kindred works, which lie adjacent.

Five youths named O'Connell, Neenan, Dunn, McCarthy, and Aldridge have been charged at Marylebone Police Court with disorderly conduct and assaulting the police, in the vicinity of Devonshire-street, at an early hour on Sunday morning. The accused were remanded, it being intimated that on the next occasion they might be charged with riot.

Thomas Higham, a police constable of Blackburn, has been indicted at the Liverpool Assizes for burglary at a milliner's shop. He was found not guilty, but he was further charged with a similar offence at an optician's premises. Upon this charge the jury found him guilty of receiving, and he was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

Harriet Moon, 40, a charwoman, of Manchester, was charged with having attempted the murder of her husband by striking him with a poker and cutting his throat. The husband admitted that he had frequently been sent to goal for assaulting the accused. (The prisoner was found guilty of unlawfully wounding, and she was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.)

A tailor's cutter named Hertzberg, who had been on a visit to the Isle of Man for the Bank Holiday, fell overboard from the steamer Queen Victoria, while returning. He was quickly rescued, but had been struck by the paddle-wheel, and his skull was fractured. When the vessel reached the Mersey he was taken to the hospital, but died without recovering consciousness.

For assaulting a tramcar conductor, a young man named Hill has been fined 4s. or a month's imprisonment, at Lambeth Police Court. The young man was with a companion when on a picnic in the Old Kent-road, and they got upon the platform for the purpose of alighting. The defendant, however, would not leave the platform, and the conductor removed him. He then rushed at the conductor and struck him violently in the face.

Larry Donovan, who made himself notorious in America by jumping from the bridge at the Niagara Falls, a distance of 200 feet, and also from the Brooklyn Bridge, met his death in the Thames on Tuesday, having jumped from the footbridge beside the railway at Charing Cross into the Thames. He was seen to rise to the surface, but after swimming a short distance he again sank, and nothing more was seen of him.

No great change was noticeable in the amount of business at the metropolitan police courts on Tuesday as compared with previous corresponding days. Hammersmith came out worst with forty charges, and Lambeth and Clerkenwell next with thirty-nine and thirty-five respectively. Wandsworth and Marlborough-street were both below the average, and at West Ham there were only five prisoners.

An extraordinary proposal has been made by a showman to the Government of San Domingo to allow the bones of Columbus to be exhibited in the United States for four years, half the "gate money" to be remitted to the San Domingo Government. The request has been met by an expression of "profound astonishment" that such a "shameful profanation" should be countenanced.

Sir W. Harcourt, replying to an address at Coventry, said the coercion policy of the Government was every day becoming more and more revolting to the judgment and conscience of the country. Having condemned the treatment of Irish political prisoners and the conduct of Ministers with regard to the Special Commission Bill, the right hon. baronet maintained that the Liberal Unionists were being repudiated by the country, and were doomed to an early extinction.

In Eridge Park, near Tunbridge Wells, on Monday, towards 300 Conservative Associations and Primrose League Habitations of the counties of Kent and Sussex held a demonstration. A large number of addresses was presented to Mr. Balfour who, in acknowledging them, said the case which he believed he had made against the Irish members would not be one whit weaker if every word in "Parnellism and Crime" should be proved to be untrue. He had gathered from Sir W. Harcourt's speeches that he feared his Party would suffer serious damage from the investigation about to take place. The Chief Secretary expressed his

great satisfaction at the enthusiasm manifested by the magnificent gathering he was addressing.

The funeral of the late Mr. Frank Holl, R.A., took place on Tuesday at Highgate Cemetery.

Prince Albert Victor was prevented by indisposition from visiting Huddersfield this week on the occasion of the Yorkshire Agricultural Show.

The coming of age of Lord Dudley has been celebrated with great festivity at Witley Court, Worcestershire.

The candidature of Prince Waldemar of Denmark for the Bulgarian throne is viewed with favour by the Russian Government, provided that the election takes place in accordance with conditions of legality already indicated.

The Roumanian War Department has received orders from the Committee of National Defence to take measures without delay for the erection of the projected fortification in the vicinity of Focsham and Golats.

A Reuter's telegram from Cronstadt on Thursday, states that the British steamer Princess, which recently left St. Petersburg, has foundered off the Swedish island of Gotland. The crew were saved.

A verdict of manslaughter was returned against John Higgins at an inquest held at Snaish, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on the body of James Harlow, who died from the results of stabs received at a village fair on Saturday evening.

Mr. Simmonds's balloon, the Volunteer, made an ascent from the grounds of the Anglo-Danish Exhibition on Tuesday. Mr. A. Orton and a representative of the Standard made the trip and descended near Rainham, having travelled 20 miles in 40 minutes.

The celebrated Devil's Bridge at Andermatt spans the Reuss. The river falls in a picturesque cascade a hundred feet beneath the bridge, which was often wet with the spray. It was erected in 1633, and was a single arch of granite, of twenty-six feet span. On Tuesday it fell in.

Some burglars have been operating at Willesden. Their last visit was to the house of Mr. Leopold Field, of 1, Crown Hill-villas, Harrow-road, Harlesden. They succeeded in carrying off a considerable amount of valuable property, including plate and clothing.

The North China Herald states that when a Chinaman has a limb amputated he always begs for the severed member, which, being cooked, he eats. If he does not eat it, he has it locked up in a box, to be kept until the day when the rest of his body shall be buried.

Ben Dutton, of Dryden, New York, sought the hand of Miss Root, a young woman employed in the family of John Lamont. Acting on the Lamont family's advice, she rejected him. Sequel—the young woman is dead. Mr. Lamont is dying, and the assassin Dutton is in danger from self-inflicted wounds.

A party of seven persons went boat riding at Quincy, Illinois. The skiff was capsized, and Samuel Steel and Miss Jessie Kay were drowned. On Steel's body being recovered, a bullet-hole was found in the temple. It is now thought that he was murdered and the boat upset to remove suspicion.

Shortly after nine o'clock on Wednesday morning a number of men were repairing the railway line at Sutton, when a goods train came along, and before two of the unfortunate fellows were aware of their danger they were struck by the engine and killed on the spot. Their bodies were mutilated in a shocking manner.

A gang of Italian forgers, who lately put into circulation four 500fr. bank notes on the National Bank of Greece, were arrested on Wednesday, when ninety-five other notes were found in their possession. The prisoners confessed that they had forged the notes at a town in Italy by the phototype process.

The receipts into the Exchequer from April last to August 4th amounted to £27,353,510, against £27,142,546 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £31,511,100, against £31,591,648. The Bank balances on the 4th inst. were £1,175,429, against £1,235,103 at the corresponding date of 1887.

Mrs. Catherine Crowell, who lately died in Lancaster county, S.C., at the age of 99, was the mother of sixteen children, the grandmother of 156, the great-grandmother of 212, the great-great-grandmother of 328, and the great-great-great-grandmother of six. She married when she was sixteen, and most of her descendants followed her example in this matter.

At the Palais de Justice, Paris, a fine of 100 francs, with damages to the amount of 2,000 francs, was inflicted upon a married couple for having placed with a nurse a child suffering from a contagious disease, and thereby communicating the complaint to the woman. The tribunal decided that the case came under the heading of inflicting wounds and blows through imprudence.

The herd of Cashmere goats in Windsor Great Park now numbers about eighty animals. The herd is descended from two goats given to her Majesty's uncle, King George IV., by a Mr. Tower, in 1829. Her Majesty has just presented Mr. Tower's grandson, who resides at Weald Hall, Brentwood, with a pair of handsome animals from the herd.

In one of the chalk-pits on Portsdown-hill a human skeleton, which was buried in the second century of the Christian era, has been discovered. The bones were in a good state of preservation. In the teeth, which were in the left hand, were twenty-two Roman coins. The skeleton, which was six feet in height, was found a few feet beneath the surface.

A tramp, who lately made the rounds of Harford, Conn., and an ingenious scheme—not new, though—for "raising the wind." He exhibited a shawl, he said, he wished to mail at once, and asked for a stamp to put on it, explaining that he had none himself. Many persons, not having stamps with them, preferring to give him two cents, and in this way the tramp was able to do a thriving business.

An American lady had a dance with the Prince of Wales. Extract from her description:—"Some fellows grab their partners as though they were their wives or accepted sweethearts, and hug them covertly. There was nothing caring in the firm but conventional encircling of the Prince's right arm, the hand of which was placed just fastidiously enough to be supporting to the flat of my back."

A society gossip tells us that when King William of the Netherlands was looking out for a second wife after the death of Queen Sophie, he was refused by the Princess Thyra of Denmark, and when he went wooing to Arolsen after this refusal he was rejected by the Princess Pauline, the eldest daughter of the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, before he proposed to her younger sister Emma. She accepted her wealthy and elderly suitor with alacrity.

At the Middlesex Sessions Patrick Fenton, a potman, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for doing wilful damage at the Red Lion, King-street, Regent-street. The prisoner was employed at the house, and Mr. Morgan, the prosecutor, stated that although he had dismissed him once for violent conduct, he re-engaged him. On the 29th of July the accused appeared to have acted like a madman, doing great damage in the cellar, and then smashing the things in the bar. He also said that he wished he had set fire to the place.

At the Marylebone Police Court a man named Frederick Tharratt was sent to prison for three months with hard labour for disorderly conduct and committing a violent assault on William Smith, a barman at the Elephant and Castle, Harrow-road. The prisoner was ordered out of the house in consequence of misconduct, and he then threatened Smith, but left the house. A little while after the prosecutor went out for a walk, and called at his companions' where the prisoner and some others were. There Tharratt knocked him down, kicked him in the head, and maltreated him most severely. He

also struck a constable. He had been previously convicted.

A pack of wolves, a few nights since, ventured to within fifty paces of the village of Menes, in Hungary, and destroyed ten sheep.

Of the seven Volunteers drowned by the capsizing of a boat near Lavernock Point last week, as reported in the People, six of the bodies have now been recovered, all near the same spot.

While under detention on a charge of theft Miss Kennedy, a music-hall singer, committed suicide in a police cell at Warrington on Wednesday.

Mr. E. S. Jennings, the honorary treasurer of the Placatorial Society, has been unanimously elected a member of the committee of the Thames Angling Preservation Society.

A train ran off the line at Morristown, Indiana. One of the cars fell thirty feet down an embankment, and all the passengers in it were injured, eighteen of them being severely hurt.

A police station at Marseilles was attacked the other night by a gang of Italians, three of whom were arrested. Their only excuse was:—"We are at home here, and we shall do as we like."

It is widely believed in London that Lord Carington will return from Australia next year. Sir John Gorst, the Under Secretary for India, is mentioned for the governorship.

At the Middlesex Sessions John Clayton pleaded guilty of stealing a watch from the person, and, previous conviction having been proved was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Both German and Russian papers continue to comment on the recent visit of the Emperor William to St. Petersburg, and declare that a long period of peace has been inaugurated.

This season the Channel passenger traffic between Dover and the Continent has grown to extraordinary dimensions. An average of 4,000 persons per day each way, or about 12,000 during the week, are now crossing the English Channel.

The heavy rains have flooded part of the Israelitish cemetery at Trebitz, near Brunn, in Moravia, and coffins and human remains have been found floating about at a considerable distance.

The Camlachie Unionists and Conservatives have agreed, should Mr. Hugh Watt resign, to ask Mr. Alexander Cross, a native of that city, to stand in their interest. Mr. Cross is a Liberal Unionist.

A little girl, only 12 years of age, was seized by the Paris police just as she was about to throw herself from the Pont d'Anvers. Her motive for committing suicide was that she had not obtained a prize at school.

Leather or leather-coloured silk is now much used, in New York, for the trimming of walking toilets, which are decorated with hats topped with leather-plumed plumes and a bow of leather ribbon tied jauntily on the parasol.

A tenement-house, No. 1,030, Avenue A, in New York City, was destroyed by fire early on Wednesday morning, and Gustave Berg, his wife, daughter, and mother-in-law, lost their lives in the flames.

The growing popularity of Japan among the fraternity of travellers is strikingly apparent both in Nikko and Iako. There is now, even at this season, a pretty steady stream of tourists, with whom the regular routine appears to be to proceed first from the capital to Nikko.

ANOTHER TURF LIBEL.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Manisty, and Mr. Justice Hawkins, the case of Wood v. the Earl of Durham was heard. This was an appeal by the defendant from a decision of Mr. Justice Charles refusing to allow the Earl of Durham to amend his statement of defence. The action is one for libel, and the defendant pleads a justification alleging the truth of the words complained of, and he now sought to add a paragraph to the effect that at the time the libel was published the plaintiff was a person of such general reputation that he was not injuriously affected by it. Mr. Walton, in supporting the appeal, said that in his statement of claim the plaintiff stated that he was a professional rider and jockey, and that the defendant was a member of the Jockey Club. The libel complained of was as follows:—"I now claim the substance of my speech at the Gimcrack dinner at York was to the effect that the horses in Sherrard's stable have shown constant and inappreciable changes of form, and that Wood, the jockey of the stable, has been in the habit of pulling them." In his defence the defendant admitted publication, but pleaded a justification; and it was now sought to add a statement to the effect that at the date of the publication it was mentioned in the statement of claim the plaintiff was commonly reputed to have been in the habit of so unfairly and dishonestly riding races as to prevent them winning races, which, but for the plaintiff's unfair and dishonest riding, they would have won. Counsel went on to refer to the case of Scott and Sampson, in which the defendant sought to give evidence of rumours in regard to the plaintiff's reputation, but the Lord Chief Justice excluded the evidence. Counsel argued that the defendant was bound to raise by his pleadings all the material facts. After a lengthy argument the appeal was dismissed, with costs.

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN ASTONISHES THE LIVERPOOL ROUGHS.

At the Liverpool Assizes this week, Mr. Justice Stephen passed a severe sentence upon four young lads named Jas. Mulholland, Richard O'Neil, Jas. Moore, and Edward Bray, each aged about 17, for robbing a woman named Margaret Armstrong of a shawl and 8s. 2d. used for personal violence. The shawl and 8s. 2d. were found in the possession of the four, and the accused dragged her into an empty house, and there criminally assaulted her. They then took her money, notwithstanding her piteous appeal that it was all she possessed to buy bread for herself and her daughter. His lordship, in passing sentence, said: "If I knew that any one of you had kicked or struck her in the manner described, your punishment would have been even more severe than it will be; but it will be very severe, for you are just the kind of people who commit the worst crimes which appear to be committed in the city of Liverpool, and it is utterly intolerable that such persons like you, just before boyhood and manhood, should be allowed to be a terror and a plague to decent people. I shall pass a sentence upon you which I hope will make an impression upon others like you. Each of you will be kept in penal servitude for fourteen years." The severity of the sentence came upon the court as a great surprise, and the female friends of the prisoners—several of whom were in court—uttered despairing shrieks.

THE TERRIBLE FIRE IN THE KIMBERLEY MINE.

Later accounts from Cape Town state that a commission has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the terrible disaster caused by the fire in De Beers Diamond Mine at Kimberley previously reported. The principal features of the dreadful calamity, particulars of which have been received, is the miraculous escape of forty-three white men and 460 natives, who lived through Wednesday night in the burning mine, and who formed part of the night gang of 800 men who descended into the mine just before the fire broke out. Regarding the origin of the fire, it is positively known that it was discovered in the casing of the engine shaft, below the 300ft. level. In spite of the efforts to quench the flames, the fire spread alarmingly, and in a few minutes the shaft resembled a raging furnace. The flames rapidly reached the various workings. When the alarm was given a rush was made for the ladder ways and the "skip" (pulley car). The flames, however, mounted too rapidly to allow of an escape by the ladders, and the skip started for the surface, but by the burning through of the wire rope was precipitated into the blazing shaft, together with its human freight of panic-stricken natives. Many must have been crushed to death in the rush towards the shaft, but none of those who sought this means of escape have yet been told the tale. The more experienced of the white men retreated in the other direction, through the levels to the old workings of the Gem Company, where the prospect of safely awaiting rescue was greater. The bulk of the natives, unable to appreciate the danger, followed the whites like sheep without panic, which would have caused terrible loss of life. Here they remained until the morning, continually threatened by the volumes of smoke drawn by the air currents in their direction, and uncertain regarding the spread of the fire, all attempts to reconnoitre being frustrated by the dense smoke and heat. Finally it was decided to endeavour to force a way to a higher level. The bodies of the miners, laden with lead and manholes, choked with dead and stifling with heat, and the stench and smoke, are said to be beyond description, and the success of the attempt was mainly due to the great bravery and energy displayed by Harry Paul and a few of his companions. One by one they reached the 300ft. level, and thence made their way to the narrow crack, which is the only outlet from this part of the mine to the surface, in safety. Rescue parties were then energetically worked to attempt to save the others still below, and Mr. Gardner Williams, general manager, was directing the work with untiring energy. Mr. Armstrong, lost his life by returning to the shaft, the newly-arrived underground manager, who started from the surface in the skip with three companions on the first intimation of something being wrong below, must have been suffocated with them in descending. On the 13th the rescue parties were stopped by the inspector of the mines to prevent useless sacrifice of life, all hope of saving the others being abandoned. All the energy was then devoted to clearing the mine of the smoke. Some bodies were subsequently recovered, but owing to the block in the shaft at the 300ft. level, the rescue parties were unable to proceed until it was cleared.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON INDECENT PRINT DEALERS.

At the Liverpool Assizes on Thursday, Robert, John, and George Murray, brothers, two of whom resided in Liverpool and one in Glasgow, were convicted of dealing in indecent prints and photographs of a very repulsive kind, and which they sold by means of advertisements. Mr. Justice Stephen commented in strong terms on the gross character of the offences. He said: "I am not able to pass upon you a sentence of hard labour, because the law does not in your case provide for it; but it is as well that it should be known that a sentence to be imprisoned without hard labour is practically as severe as a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour. The sentence of the court is that you are imprisoned without hard labour for two years each; that each of you pay for his Majesty the Queen a fine of £100, and that you give recognisances yourselves in £200 and that you secure in £100 each, to keep the peace for seven years after the termination of the two years' imprisonment, and that you be further imprisoned until your fines are paid and your recognisances given."

THE WANDSWORTH EXPLOSION.

Opening of the Inquest.

Mr. A. Braxton Hicks, the coroner for the Kingston district of Surrey, opened an inquest on Wednesday, at the Town Hall, Wandsworth, into the cause of the death of Eliza Thornton, 19, and Elizabeth Thornton, 16, of Eltham-street, Wandsworth, and Lucy Harwood, 19, of Boyce's Cottages, Wandsworth, who were killed on Friday, by an explosion at the dretwork factory of Mr. H. J. Cadwell, Wandsworth. Major Cundell appeared from the Home Office in lieu of Mr. Majendie. Mr. Reid from the Metropolitan Board of Works, and Mr. Potter, solicitor for Mr. Cadwell. After the jury had viewed the bodies, the coroner stated that it would be their duty to inquire into the cause of the explosion and how it was brought about. There were three points which might be suggested in that inquiry—that the explosion was brought about by the neglect of some statutory duty, or by the neglect of the employers in not using proper precautions, or through some misadventure or carelessness, not gross carelessness, but by some unforeseen act, or it might be suggested that the cause was in a fourth way, by some spontaneous act, the cause of which was utterly unknown. It would be for them to inquire into these circumstances to see under which heading they might fairly class the occurrence. Rachel Thornton identified the body of Eliza as her daughter, aged 19, living with her at 15, Eltham-street. She was employed at Cadwell's Toy Firework Factory in South Fields, Wandsworth. She never expressed any fear as to her employment, and never suggested that she was put in any unnecessary danger, or that anything ought to have been done to ensure her safety. Witness also identified the body of Elizabeth, aged 16, who also lived with her, and was single. She never made any complaint about her work. By Major Cundell: My girls were generally employed in cutting the caps—Eliza Primmore, of Canterbury-place, Mendip-road, Battersea, said Lucy Harwood was her sister, and had been employed there for four or five years, and lived at 4, Boyce's Cottages, Garratt-lane. She had never mentioned at all how the accident happened. She never said anything about the work being dangerous.

Evidence of the Surgeons.

Dr. Eli Lawrence, M.R.C.S., said he was called by the police on the 3rd inst. to the spot, and heard what he thought was a great deal of driving, and would be about 300 yards off. A constable called him, and he saw a number of people running to the scene. He first saw the girl who is alive now, Rose Shawyer, who met him about fifty yards from the scene of the accident, and stopped to dress her neck, head, and arms, which were burnt. She did not appear to be in much pain, but she was burnt extensively beneath the skin, and he sent her on to the infirmary. He then went into the middle hut and there found Lucy Harwood, who was much more injured. He only asked her necessary inquiries, not about the cause of the explosion. She had extensive injury under the molar bone, and her face and neck were burned. She also complained of pain in the stomach, and he cut her stays away and found a bad fracture extending upwards. Her arms and hands were also very badly injured. He had her removed to his house, and he then discovered various serious wounds about the legs, caused by splinters. He found at once that the others were dead.—The Coroner: Having seen the four bodies at the time, could you draw any conclusion, knowing that an explosion had occurred, how the injuries had been received?—Witness: No; I could form no notion.—Dr. J. B. Neale, M.R.C.S., said he was brought into the Kingston Workhouse Infirmary suffering from a severe lacerated wound extending right across the right cheek, and exposing the bone; a wound on the right side of the chest, and an injury to the rib, the effects of splinters of charred wood, which had penetrated the tissues; and the fracture and mutilation of the right fore arm. The patient was deaf, and in a state of extreme collapse. In the evening he amputated the fore arm while she was under ether. She recovered from the effects of the ether, but on the 4th inst. her temperature rose, and she grew gradually worse until 5 a.m. on the 5th inst., when she died.—A Mr. D. A. Harris, police surgeon, said he was called to the scene, and was much disfigured by red blotches; the face had a deep gash on each side of irregular character, several teeth were missing and others loose, and the hair was much singed; while beneath the collar bone was a deep wound slanting to the right side, from which a piece of wood six inches long had been removed. Being handed an ordinary box of amonores, the witness said he should not like to say the punctured wounds had been caused by them, because they all had a nasty ragged edge. The face was blackened as if by burning, and as if the small caps had been driven against the face, exploding and burning it. Elizabeth Thornton had the same appearance about the face. Eliza probably died from general shock, and Elizabeth from laceration of the brain.

Some Description of the Working.

Jessie Wells stated that she had been in Mr. Cadwell's service about twelve months, it being her duty to pick up the paper caps after they had been dotted with composition, and place them on the racks. Mr. Cadwell used to bring the composition in boxes, and Shawyer, one of the injured girls, would mix it with gum in a dish, which was always kept clean. There were two boxes, one containing a white composition, and the other red, but she was quite unable to say what were the ingredients. Gum was mixed with water, and strained, and then added to the composition, being stirred with a stick. Two and a-half pounds were mixed at a time. Nothing else was kept in the shed, but the composition was in pink paper and paste. All the paper was put in a sack, and the caps would be put into small cardboard boxes, and placed by Mr. Cadwell in the storeroom. On the morning of the 3rd they all came to work at the usual time, and went away at dinner time, as was their practice. They had been warned not to take matches into the sheds or drop anything about. They were compelled to wear list slippers while at work. There was a slight explosion on the previous day, but no damage was done.—By the Jury: She knew that the composition was 2½lb. because Mr. Cadwell said so, and it was written up in the sheds. She could not say what the deceased young women were wearing.—By Mr. Potter: She had never known the material in the basin to explode or "flare" up.—By Major Cundell: The fire they had on Thursday did not last more than three minutes.—To the Coroner: They always changed their boots outside the sheds. Witness had gone home to dinner when the explosion occurred on the 3rd inst.—After some further evidence, the coroner adjourned the inquiry for three weeks, when it is expected Rose Shawyer will be sufficiently recovered to attend the court.

A NAVAL HERO.

In the battle of Camperdown, between the English and the Dutch, the flag of Admiral Duncan was shot from the masthead, but the damage was repaired by Jack Crawford, a Sunderland sailor, 23 years of age, who climbed the mast in the face of a continuous fire, and fixed the flag in its place aloft. Crawford was buried in Sunderland Parish Churchyard, and to commemorate his heroic action at Camperdown a granite memorial stone has been unveiled over the grave. The Earl of Sunderland sent the identical flag in which he fastened to the mast, and in apologising for his absence is not paying a tribute to individual bravery and daring. There are, no doubt, in Sunderland, many seafaring men just do as brave and as bold as he was. His claim to be remembered in Sunderland is that in the fight which settled the question of naval supremacy in the North Sea, it was a sailor of Sunderland who laid the colours to the mast.—All the public bodies took part in the proceedings.

HEAVY PENALTIES FOR SMUGGLING.

Before Mr. Justice Manisty and a special jury in the Queen's Bench Division on Wednesday, an information, filed at the instance of the Attorney-general on behalf of Her Majesty's Customs, came on for hearing. The defendants who were brought up in custody were Frederick Anton Verediger, Edward Wolf, Louis Joseph, Antoine Bonnardel, and Louis Joseph, and they were charged with being concerned in smuggling into this country 281 gallons of proof spirit, of the value, with the duty, of £242 18s., whereby each of them had become liable to a penalty of £1,023 14s., being treble the amount of the value and the duty. The alleged fraud was said to have been carried out in an ingenious manner. On the 3rd of May last a bill of lading was sent for nineteen baskets, containing tins of olive oil, which were to be shipped at Antwerp on board the steamer Norwich. The vessel arrived at Harwich with the goods on the 11th May, which were sent up by railway to Liverpool-street. From thence the baskets were carried to a small warehouse which had been rented at 17, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, and then to a similar warehouse at 22A, Princess-square, Cable-street, St. George's-in-the-East.

The Customs Officer's Discovery. About a quarter of an hour after they arrived at this place Mr. Llewellyn, a Customs officer, went there. He found that down the middle of each canister there ran from the neck to the bottom a narrow cone. The neck of the canister was small, and so formed that when the officer put in his rod he could not work it so as to touch the side of the cone. This cone contained about one and a quarter gallon of olive oil, whilst the outer part of the can held about thirteen gallons of brandy. There was a little side spout which communicated with the cone, so that any one who had been through this spout would get olive oil. The officer, however, found that none of the canisters had been pierced through the outside; and on a vessel standing by there was about seven gallons of brandy, of the same kind as that which remained in the canister.—The defendants pleaded not guilty, and the defendant Verediger pleaded that he was a commission agent in olive oil, and acted in what he did in the course of his business. The defendant Wolf, it was said, was down to the time in question, translating clerk in the service of the Great Eastern Railway Company. Joseph said that he had been employed, and had come in the hope of earning half a sovereign. The other two defendants made no statement, as they could not speak English.

Joseph's Evidence.

Joseph was the only defendant who was called to give evidence. He said that last May he casually met his brother-in-law, Verediger, at Fenchurch-street Station. A Mr. Wilson came up and spoke to the latter, and Mr. Wilson employed witnesses to do a day's work on the next Tuesday. Witness had no interest in the matter except that of being engaged by Wilson, from whom he expected to get continuous employment.—Another witness said that he was at Joseph's dwelling when Wilson came, told him to do a day's work, and said that after a fortnight he should have constant employment.

The Verdict.

Mr. Justice Manisty, in summing up, said that although several charges were specified in the information, it seemed to him that there were only two counts that he need refer to. The first of these counts was framed for penalties for importing and bringing into the kingdom without paying duty goods which were liable to duty; and the second was for knowingly being concerned in carrying, removing, depositing, and dealing with the goods without payment of duty, and with intent to defraud Her Majesty. That a fraud was perpetrated by some one they would not have much difficulty in concluding, but the question was whether any of the five defendants were parties to importing the spirits into this country, and which, if any of them, was guilty of dealing with these goods knowingly and with the intention of defrauding.—The jury, after considering the matter for an hour, found all the prisoners guilty both of being concerned in importing the goods and of subsequently dealing with them.—Mr. Justice Manisty acceded to an application on behalf of the Crown for immediate judgment and execution, and said that it followed as a consequence of the verdict that each defendant would be liable to the penalty of £1,023 14s.—The counsel for the Crown said that all that was asked was the imposition of the penalty, the rest would remain with the Commissioners of Customs, and they would be entitled to keep the prisoners in custody as long as they pleased, or until the money was paid.—The prisoners were removed in custody.

THE BIRMINGHAM TRAGEDY.

Harry Benjamin Jones, 24, engine fitter, was indicted at the Birmingham Assizes this week for the wilful murder of Florence Mabel Harris on June 14th, at Aston. There were other indictments charging him with the attempted murder of George Richard Harris, William H. Harris, and Sarah Ann Harris. Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Fitzgerald appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dorsett for the defence.—A number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, their evidence showing that George Harris was a carpenter, and was for some years a fellow-workman of prisoner's. In 1884 prisoner went to lodge with Harris and his wife, to the latter of whom he paid particular attention, which eventually ended in Harris becoming his wife's lover. Harris, where he subsequently joined her. Mr. Harris went over to Gloucester, and there was some unpleasantness. Afterwards Harris was absent from home for long periods, being at work in different parts of the country, and in 1887, while Harris was in Monmouthshire, Jones took up his residence with Mrs. Harris, whom he had traced to Aston. On June 11th Harris returned home, and Jones on that day left and went to live at a neighbour's. On the Tuesday night prisoner purchased a revolver, and at dinner-time on the Thursday he threw some stones on to the top of an out-house near Harris's house. Harris went out to ascertain the cause of the noise, and immediately he came into the yard prisoner fired at him with a revolver. Harris ran into his house, and Mrs. Harris coming out was also shot at, the bullet wounding her in the left shoulder. Prisoner then caught hold of her and shot her in the right shoulder. He subsequently fired two shots through the window of Harris's house, and then jumped in through the window. A little girl, Florence Mabel Harris, was playing in the room, and when Mrs. Harris rushed in she found the child lying under the table with her head bleeding. Prisoner had in the meantime gone up to the room above, where a baby 8 months old was lying in the bed. He then came down and struck with the end of the revolver, and then he came down again and renewed the attack upon Mrs. Harris out in the yard, until some of the neighbours, who had raised an alarm, interposed, and he was placed under arrest. A man named Phillips seized him first, and prisoner said to him, "Should you like to see your wife and children going from town to town?" The witness Phillips said "No," and the prisoner then said he had killed the two children. Phillips said, "You will get hung for it," upon which he replied that he was prepared for hanging if Mrs. Harris died before he was hung. When charged he made a statement, in the course of which he said, "I did it with my own hands. No one else did it. The two children I have killed are mine." The child Mabel died in the General Hospital on June 21st, and the other wounded members of the family were inmates of the institution for some time.—For the defence it was attempted to be shown that the crime was one of manslaughter and not murder, but Mr. Justice Williams summed up adversely to this theory.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to death.

EXECUTION OF JACKSON.

John Jackson was executed on Tuesday for the murder of Assistant-warden Webb. It was in Strangeways Gaol, Manchester, that the crime for which he suffered death was committed; in Strangeways Gaol also he expiated his offence. Upon such occasions there is always a considerable throng of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of the prison, but the exceptional interest taken in the fate of this convict criminal induced a more than usually large gathering. Since his conviction Jackson had been very much depressed. He realised the enormity of his guilt; he was not buoyed up by any sanguine hopes of a reprieve, and the absolute certainty of the doom which awaited him induced both physical prostration and mental anguish. To the ministrations of the prison chaplain, the Rev. J. Drescher, he was very attentive, and appeared to be softened thereby. On Monday evening the governor of the gaol, Major Preston, communicated the sentence of the Home Secretary, and although, as has been said, Jackson scarcely expected a respite, he went when he heard that his doom was sealed. He cordially thanked Major Preston for the kindness with which he had been treated during his incarceration, and asked that gentleman to convey his acknowledgments to the gaol officials. At eight o'clock in the evening Jackson retired to rest. He spent a troubled night, not sleeping till about ten o'clock, and then for a couple of hours; after that he slept little, if at all. He rose at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the usual breakfast of buttered bread and tea was provided for him, but he ate very little, and the chaplain strove to prepare him for the fate which awaited him. Berry, who had stayed overnight in the prison, entered the condemned cell about three minutes to eight. Jackson was then praying very fervently. Berry shook hands with him, bade him good-bye, and speedily completed the pious procession. Jackson submitted quietly. The procession to the scaffold was then formed. Accompanying the culprit were four warders, one of whom walked on each side of him. The chaplain led the way, and the condemned man followed. Major Preston, Mr. Wright, acting under-sheriff, Dr. Braddon, gaol surgeon, and Dr. Paton, assistant surgeon. From the condemned cell to the corridor is about six paces, and from thence to the scaffold ten paces. The whole of the prison staff were drawn up in the centre of the hall, except two or three who were in the yard outside as patrols. The prison bell, which had tolled at intervals since a quarter to eight, was rung just before the procession came into view, and this constituted Jackson's death knell. The scaffold abutted on the outer yard, and the execution therefore took place in the open air. Immediately Berry drew the white cap over the condemned man's face and head, the bolt was drawn, and the body of the culprit swung beneath. His weight being 10st. 11lb., a drop of 5ft. 6in. was given. The sentence was carried out without a hitch of any kind, and death appeared to be instantaneous. On the scaffold Jackson was pale and subdued. He said nothing, and he has left no detailed confession, but while under sentence he practically admitted having committed the crime of which he was convicted. This makes Berry's 120th execution.—The black flag was hoisted, and the crowd dispersed. An instant after the execution held on the body, Major Preston said that Jackson had gained 8lb. in weight since his commitment, and slept very well up to Monday night.—Dr. Paton, the assistant surgeon, said death was caused by the fracture of the neck, and was practically instantaneous.—A jurymen drew attention to some marks on the forehead and nose.—Major Preston said they must have been caused in falling through the trap, Jackson leaped far forward. The rope was finest white hemp, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

IN THE SWIM.

BY A CITY SHARK.

Owing to the interruption of business caused by Bank Holiday and the general exodus from London, business has been of the most moderate dimensions. Prices continue good, however, and fail to detect as yet any symptom of the shrinkage which usually occurs in the autumn. Having been cruising in country parts during the last few days, I have taken advantage of the opportunity to make inquiry as to harvest prospects. The crops have a good look enough at present; all that is wanted to make the farmers happy is a continuous spell of hot, still weather. Six weeks of that would make a quite magical improvement, but a continuance of wet weather could not fail to produce widespread ruin. Scarcely any of the cereals are laid by the rain; indeed, the fields look wonderfully well, the growth being both thick and even, and they are bound to be well off in the matter of straw. But there is no sign of ripening, as there ought to be at the present season. The pastures are exceptionally rich, of course, and in many cases a good second crop of hay promises to make amends for the spoilt first crop. Roots only require warmth to turn out above the average; potatoes, I am sorry to say, show signs of disease. Such is a rough sketch of how matters stand at present; things are better than I anticipated, but the upshot lies with the clerk of the weather. It would, therefore, be risky to base any speculation on the assumption that a summer harvest it may prove either slightly better than that or very much worse. In any case, English rails are at high water mark, and not likely to go an inch beyond, unless rigged up by the power of money. The Guinness dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. greatly disappointed the market, which had made sure of 20 per cent. at least. So it ought to have been to justify the utterly absurd price to which the ordinary shares have been rigged up. But the directors had nothing to do with that; it is their sole concern to place the gigantic business on a thoroughly sound footing, and they were well advised, in my opinion, to put aside a large portion of the profits for the reserve and depreciation funds. The dividend on the whole year being at the rate of 15 per cent., even buyers at 30 have received 5 per cent. interest, not a bad return in these times of cheap money. In addition to this payment, the company earned about £220,000 during the twelve months, so that there can be no question about its prosperity. In the foreign department, the two Uruguay issues have come into considerable request and show a disposition to a steady rise. Some heavy transactions have also taken place on continental accounts, in Portugal, Brazil, and the Argentine market, which exhibits the most extraordinary fluctuations. Here the rise continues, more particularly in the lines which I picked out some time ago. It is, too, a happy sign that most of the feverishness which accompanied the upward movement has abated. I should be better pleased, it is true, if the account were more equally balanced; there is always danger when any department is largely over bought. But should New York absorb the unloading of Thompson-street, as it seems disposed to do, this will remedy itself and we who are "in" may have tranquil minds for some time. As I shall be holiday making for some fortnight, my usual Saturday night bulletins will be suspended for that time. I feel assured that none of my readers will grudge this little relaxation to one who, whether sick or sorry, has never missed a day for the last twelve months.

LONDON POLICE BANDS.

At the instigation of Superintendent Giles, the P Division of the Metropolitan Police have just formed a brass band of forty-one performers, and the cost of the instruments, amounting to £250, has been defrayed by the men and their friends. Sir Charles Warren has recently suggested, and the men of the bands of the different divisions have readily fallen in with his views, that they shall perform weekly next season in the various open spaces in the metropolis, for the benefit and amusement of the poor, and without receiving payment of any kind for their services. On Wednesday night the band of the P Division performed on Whitehall, and many thousands of persons being present.

SAD DEATH OF AN INDIAN HERO.

News has reached England of the sudden death from cholera at Allahabad, India, on the 8th inst. of Major-General Lynch, C.B., who was only appointed to the command of a division of the Bengal Army in March last, for which he was deemed to have sailed about the middle of that month. General Lynch had a most distinguished record, including some of the severest actions connected with the Indian Mutiny. He served in Persia, in the Scinde Wars in 1857 (medal with clasp), joined Havelock's force on its first taking the field in India, and was present in every action fought by that column, his horse being killed under him at Cawnpore. Appointed to the command of a troop of Volunteer Cavalry after the capture of Cawnpore, and subsequently served as second in command of the Volunteer Cavalry with the Orde force, and was present in all the actions fought by that force until the relief of Lucknow on September 25th, 1857, and the defence of the residency until its final relief by Lord Clyde on the 24th November following. He was severely wounded, thanked by the Governor-general in council, mentioned in despatches, and received medal with clasp brevet of major and grant of a year's service for Lucknow. He was mentioned in Horse Guards General Orders "for conspicuous and praiseworthy conduct" at Bermuda during the epidemic of yellow fever in 1864, where he was for some months in command of his battalion. On returning home he was appointed successively Commander of the Shrewsbury Regimental District, Commander of the 10th Foot, Commander of the Second Regimental District (West Surrey), and finally Assistant Adjutant-general at Aldershot. Previous to his removal to India last March he resided for a number of years in Guildford, was generally respected by all with whom he came in contact, and great sympathy is felt for his widow, who was to have joined him towards the end of the year.

A HINT TO WHEELMEN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE.")

Sir,—With reference to the letter that appeared in last Sunday's issue of the People, will you allow me to call the attention of your readers to the increasing practice on the part of cyclists of passing vehicles on the wrong or "near" side of the road? I have more particularly noticed this on Sundays on the Hampton Court-road. A coachman would invariably pull to the left on meeting any vehicle, taking it for granted there would be nothing on that side. I need scarcely point out the danger in which the cyclist places himself by taking this course.—Yours, &c., THE WANDSWORTH JERU.

The number of paupers in the metropolis exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants, is 90,510, as compared with 88,116 on the corresponding date last year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Though every care will be taken to secure the accuracy of the editor's account, no responsibility can be assumed for errors. Questions requiring to be answered the next week must reach the office by Wednesday morning at latest. Those subsequently received will be answered the following week. Correspondents are requested to send their communications accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, otherwise it will be destroyed. Whenever payment is required for an article, the editor must be notified, the amount being either specified or left to the editor to fix.]

MORTGAGE.—It can certainly apply for a specification under the circumstances stated. Whether he would obtain it or not is impossible to say.

ANXIOUS ONE.—We are afraid you are liable to maintain the child until it is 16 years of age, unless the mother should die previously, when your liability would cease. You must also have her home, whether with or without her child, unless you speak, and the possibility of enforcing it at all would depend upon what sort of agreement it was.

A. W.—Your evidence would certainly be legal in a county court, but we can give no opinion as to the chances of your success.

P. C. T.—The poem you refer to did not appear in the "People."

BAITING.—On your side of the Atlantic newspapers would seem to have plenty of space to let. We come to this conclusion by reason of the immense length of your letters, and of other communications which have reached us about Texas emigration. Having allowed both sides to speak, we cannot enter any further into the controversy.

G. CARTER.—About 750 miles.

NEWCASTLE.—Looking ascended from Vauxhall Gardens in July, 1857, with the aeronaut, Charles Green, in the great Nassau balloon. At an altitude of 5,000 feet the parachute was released, the balloon being just over Greenwich. The body of Cocking was found in a field at Lee, dashed to pieces.

G. J. WATERS.—Judging from the specimen sent in your letter, the fish must say your respective names, and I make new bed next autumn, on well-manured, deeply worked land.

CELIA.—The safest course would be to charge your late lodger for warehousing the sewing machine. Possibly it was not her own, but merely hired, and in that case you would run the risk of having to make good the loss to the proprietor, if you lost it.

WORKING MAN.—The woman should apply to the relieving officer of the parish in which she is now living, from whom she will learn what she requires to know.

A. C. B. M.—Your husband can institute proceedings against you for restitution of conjugal rights. A wife has no right under her home, whether with or without her child, unless she establish a charge of ill-treatment. In that case she would remain in custody of an infant.

AUSTRALIA.—The new partner can certainly claim the debt.

J. W.—You have no right to poison fowls which trespass in your garden. The only remedy is to find out the owner, and if he will not keep the birds in order go to the magistrates.

H. F. V. VAN STRAETER.—"Old Isaac" is much obliged for your letter.

BRIXTON.—Brixham, Devon, is an important sea-fishing station. Large schools of bass and mackerel are to be found round Rock, also bream and conger. Nothing is known of Rock, Exeter, Chatter.

AD. B.—You might try French chalk, but we hardly like to advise on such a delicate matter, where both silk and wool come into the work. It would be well to take it to a professional cleaner.

F. J. B.—If there is room enough in the boxes layer the young shoots there, covering with light straw, and limit on the number of plants. If the boxes are for other plants, lift the cloths carefully and plant in the border where they can be layered. Water well, and shade in hot weather by placing an old newspaper over them.

AD. B.—If your house has been pronounced by the surveyor to be unsafe to live in we should advise you to close out without delay. The landlord would have no claim upon you for notice, but you are bound to pay the rent due up to the time of leaving.

WALWORTH.—The Mornons have emigrated in this country, but if you can show good cause, and there is practically no expense. We should advise you to apply to the magistrates at the first instance, and he will tell you whether your case is one for the Divorce Court.

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FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Nervous Debility, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Disordered Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Force.

It Cures Dropsy, Nerve and Heart Disease, Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints, Cures All Disorders of the Blood, Cures Debility and Indigestion, Cures Consumption and General Debility, Checks All Wasting of the Vital Force.

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JAUNDICE AND LIVER COMPLAINTS

[illegible]

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House met at a quarter-past three, when the Royal Assent was given by Commission to 11 public and private Acts, including the Records, Magistrates, and Clerks of the Peace, Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) (No. 3), and Canal Traffic, Consolidated Fund (No. 3), and Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland) 1877 Amendment Act. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Kintore, and Lord Herschell.

Lord Salisbury and the Parnell Commission Bill.

Lord SALISBURY, in moving the second reading of the Members of Parliament (Charter and Allegations) Bill, said the matter in controversy was familiar to their lordships. There was a party professing to act, and to some extent did act, by constitutional means having for their main object the alteration of the constitutional relations between this country and Ireland. In the main the action of this party had been by means of Parliamentary movement, electoral organisation, and public addresses to the constituencies. But parallel with that movement there had been another of a very different kind. This other organisation had acted by means of crime—violence, intimidation, mutilation, and murder. These means had been resorted to for the purpose of intimidating their constitutional opponents, and forcing from this country a concession which they did not think it fair to adopt. These two organisations were professedly apart, and the violent measures resorted to by the more violent party had been loudly repudiated by the other party. But the two organisations worked together; they had the same friends and the same enemies; they injured the same persons; and the natural result was that an impression grew up that there was communication and complicity between them. The impression was one which he was not prepared to examine or to press an opinion upon its probability and truth. But it was an impression to which body had been given by a series of elaborate, carefully prepared, and powerful statements in the Times, directed against the Nationalists, with being practically in harmony and complicity in conspiracy with the other and more violent organisation, to which the name of "Invincibles" had been given. These statements were made last year so conspicuously, so emphatically, and were supported with such an elaborate array of apparent justification, that they excited a great deal of attention and created a great deal of scandal. The statements amounted to this—that members of Parliament and others who were professedly maintaining full knowledge and complicity were practically accessory in a system of outrages which often culminated in murders. A member of Parliament (Sir Charles Lewis), entirely unconnected with the Government, brought the question before the House of Commons as a breach of privilege, but the House refused to consider his motion. It was, however, felt that the scandal was so great that some means of dissipating it were largely desired. Ordinarily when a man was accused of murder for which there was no justification an appeal was made to a court of justice, but the hon. gentleman attacked declined to take that course. The Government made the unusual offer to enable the hon. members to clear their reputations so gravely assailed. They proposed that by order of the House of Commons a suit of libel or criminal information should be instituted against the Times newspaper, to be conducted by the Attorney-General, with whom a Queen's counsel appointed by the hon. members attacked should act. That offer was declined, and the grave scandal could be attributed to the arbitrariness of the tribunals of the country. It was proposed on behalf of the hon. members that an inquiry should be referred to a select committee, but the Government felt, and the House itself was of the opinion, that a select committee would not be an impartial tribunal. The noble marquis then referred to the proceedings in the action of O'Donnell against the Times, and said that the Government then thought it desirable to avail themselves of the precedent of a judicial commission appointed in 1855 and 1857 to inquire into trade outrages at Sheffield, and appointed this year to investigate the commissions were remarkably successful, and no one had even suggested that the most distinct, honest, and absolute justice had not been done. (Cheers.) The principle of this commission was unanimously accepted by the House of Commons on the second reading of the bill. Lord HERSCHELL defended the action of the leaders of the Opposition in the House of Commons. He acquitted the Government of unfairness, and believed that they were honestly trying to deal with this question. He regretted that a committee of inquiry had not been granted to inquire into the charges. The commission, he declared, would involve an inquiry into the character of every man being connected with the National League and the Land League during the last nine years. He contended that definite charges ought to have been laid against the Irish members before they were required to answer them. Lord CANNARON said he could not imagine any tribunal or committee of the House of Commons, having regard to the feelings of political parties, which would be so impartial in dealing with the charges against the Irish members as the commission proposed. (Hear, hear.) The noble marquis, in replying to Lord HERSCHELL, said he thought that the noble lord was labouring under two errors. The first was, that the Government had an interest in the proof of the guilt of those who were accused of the various crimes. (Hear, hear.)—but, on the contrary, it would be a far more useful factor in the present phase of Irish politics if it were established that there was no connection between the Irish Parliamentary party and any one who had committed the outrages. In the second place, he maintained that it was a mistake to suppose that the Government had never proposed the bill as an independent measure of their own. The Irish party had asked for it; and it would have been idle to have attempted to try the issues by a committee of the House of Commons when the members of that House nightly were angrily engaged in discussing the questions. (Hear, hear.) He commended the Government in their selection of judges. After some remarks from Lord KILMERLEY, Lord ASHBORNE said that every objection which had been urged against the commission could have been enforced with tenfold power against an inquiry by a committee of the House of Commons. He thought that the Opposition were utterly inconsistent, and maintained that no conceivable tribunal would have satisfied them. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Lord GRANVILLE followed. Lord DREY said that the party to which he belonged accepted the bill as being, under the circumstances, necessary and wise. The bill was then read a second time.—Their lordships adjourned at 5.5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Fire Escapes.

Mr. MATTHEWS, replying to Mr. W. Isaacson, Mr. LAWSON, and Mr. E. Cooke, said the chief of the fire brigade had informed him that with the present number of firemen in the brigade it would not be possible to provide continuous attendance of men at fire escapes. The question of the organisation of the fire brigade could hardly be dealt with at the present time, when the charge of it would soon be relegated to the county council.

Mail Contracts.

Mr. RAIBES, answering Mr. Henniker Heaton:

said the reduction of the charge on letters to India and the East from 5d. per letter to 3d. was not contemplated by the Government. The £100,000 referred to as a saving in the Indian mail contract this year was not a profit, but simply a deduction. The contracts for the carriage of the Australian mails had been signed with the P. and O. and the Oriental Steam Navigation Companies, and the instructions for the same being separate and distinct from those which regulated the Indian and China mail service. It was true that Australia was not satisfied with the present arrangements, but there were the widest reasons at present against making any alterations.

Execution of Criminals by Electricity.

Mr. MATTHEWS, replying to Sir T. Robertson, said his attention had not been called to a recent report addressed to the Governor of the United States as to the mode of conducting the execution of criminals in the States. He, however, had seen a copy of an Act recently passed by the Senate ordering the execution of criminals by the application of electricity. Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to introduce any legislation with that object, but intended to carefully consider the question.

Police Franchise.

Mr. RITCHIE, in answer to Mr. Birwood, said it was not altogether free from doubt whether members of the police force (other than lodge voters), while enjoying the Parliamentary franchise would nevertheless be debarred from voting for the election of county councillors, but the conclusion he had come to was that members of the police force would not be altogether debarred from voting at an election for county councils.

The Floods in St. Pancras.

Mr. LAWSON asked whether the Metropolitan Board of Works had caused inquiries to be made as to the flooding of houses in the Chalk Farm district of St. Pancras. Colonel HUGHES replied that a representation had been made to the Metropolitan Board of Works by the St. Pancras Vestry as to the flooding of houses in the Chalk Farm district. No doubt the floodings were a great nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. It was certain, however, that it was not due to the insufficiency of the main sewers, but to the drainage more effective, and observations that had been made by officers after storms showed that the board's new main sewer in the Kentish Town-road had never been filled since its construction. The local sewers ought to have been lowered, but that had not been done, though it would probably have prevented the flooding complained of.

Local Government Bill.

The House then proceeded to consider the Local Government Bill, and a number of amendments were agreed to without discussion. Mr. PICKERSGILL moved to disagree with the Lords in an amendment the effect of which was to exempt the recordership of the City of London from the provision in the bill which took away from the corporation the right of appointing to judicial offices. That was a reversal of the decision at which the House of Commons almost unanimously arrived. Mr. RITCHIE said it was impossible for the Government to defend the election of judicial officers by any elected body whatever. The Government proposed to leave to the corporation their right to appoint for the purpose of municipal duties, and therefore asked the House to adhere to the Lords' amendment. Sir HENRY JAMES and Mr. FITH supported Mr. Pickersgill's motion. Sir E. FOWLER supported the decision of the House of Lords. After some remarks from Mr. H. Fowler, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that the clause as it now stood was workable as appeared from the experience of the past. After some discussion the House divided, and the Lords' amendment was carried by 113 against 86. Several verbal amendments having been agreed to, Mr. H. FOWLER, on the last of the Lords' amendments, expressed his high appreciation of the way Mr. Ritchie had engineered the bill. No Minister in recent times had conducted a similar bill with greater courtesy, more fairness, and better temper. The bill was not complete, but it was the beginning of a great work. Mr. RITCHIE having briefly thanked Mr. Fowler and Mr. W. Long for the able services in connection with the bill, the Lords' amendments were agreed to with the exception of some verbal alterations that were made. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

ACTION AGAINST A PRINCESS.

In the Westminster County Court on Wednesday afternoon the case of Taylor v. the Princess Muriel came on for hearing before Judge Bayley. The plaintiff, a West-end provision merchant, claimed of the defendant, who was described as the Princess Muriel, the sum of £17 odd, balance of account for provisions supplied, and the defendant pleaded coverture. Evidence was called by the plaintiff to prove that the goods were all ordered in the name of the Princess Muriel, and that she had paid £24 on account. She had been subpoenaed to attend and give evidence, but she was not present. On behalf of the defendant, it was stated that she had no recollection of having ordered the goods, but that in any case she was not liable, as she was a married woman. The vestry clerk of St. Peter's Church was called, and produced a copy of the marriage certificate of the Princess Muriel. This witness swore that the marriage took place in his presence in 1877. Plaintiff's solicitor contended that the certificate was not evidence of identity, and, even if it was, there was no evidence that her husband was alive at the time the debt was contracted. His honour concurred, but granted an adjournment for the defendant to call evidence proving that she was the person named in the marriage certificate, and that her husband was alive at the time the debt was contracted.

A STATIONMASTER'S BREACH OF PROMISE.

At the Swansea Assizes on Wednesday Mr. Justice Mathew heard a breach of promise case, in which the plaintiff was Miss Kate Smith, a comely-looking young person of 21, at one time waitress at the Welcome Coffee Tavern, Swansea, and afterwards barmaid at several establishments in the town. The defendant was Mr. Thomas Adams, an employe of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and for some months acting stationmaster at several stations along the line in South Wales. The parties became acquainted in the early part of last year, and several letters passed. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant seduced her. In one letter the defendant spoke of the plaintiff as "My dear little wife Kit," and in another of "building his nest," and referred to the plaintiff as "his own dearest little wife." In April last the defendant was married to Miss Alice Jones, to whom, in a letter to the plaintiff, dated March 5th last, he said he gave his love when a boy, and he begged forgiveness of "his dear Kit" for the wrong he had done her, and for which he was then very sorry and ashamed. His lordship said the letters clearly proved that the defendant had promised to marry the plaintiff, his excuse being that the other girl, Alice Jones, had put in an appearance, but that was no excuse at all. The jury had to consider the question of damages and the man's conduct, which was very bad. The plaintiff was awarded £200 and costs. The defendant was not present in court, and wrote stating that he should not attend.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, was presided over by Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam. The headmaster, the Rev. James White, said the reports of the examiners showed that the school was in a very satisfactory state.

THE MAGISTRATE AND THE NURSE GIRL.

A Shocking Story.

At Westminster Police Court on Friday, Mr. Magistrate Griffith, J.P. of Salop and Stafford, described as of Brand Hall, near Shrewsbury, Pall Mall House, Market Drayton, Salop; and the Junior Carlton Club, appeared to a summons, before Mr. D'Eyncourt, to show cause why an affiliation order should not be made against him at the instance of Mary Morgan, nee Morgan, now residing in Sydney-street, Chelsea. Mr. Bury Hutchinson appeared for the complainant, and Mr. St. John Wontner for the defendant, who was subpoenaed to attend as a witness. On the case being called on, Mr. Wontner said that before the case was opened, he would observe that he had made a certain suggestion that his friend had not acquiesced in. Mr. Hutchinson: You have offered me nothing; nothing which we could accept. Mr. Wontner: I have offered you all this court can give you. Mr. Hutchinson: Yes, after your client has kept away at his establishment in France (Dinan) for over two years to avoid these proceedings, and put the complainant to a lot of expense. Mr. Wontner: Since the summons was taken out the complainant has married. It is true that the summons issued before she was married, but she did not proceed with it. And now, after the lapse of nearly two years, she comes here and gets a fresh summons on the original application. I object to the hearing. Mr. Hutchinson said every effort might be made to "burke" the case and stop the facts coming out, but it was his intention to state them.

A Terrible Case.

This was a grave scandal, and he was not at all surprised at his friend trying to cut it short. The complainant, a very young girl, left her home in Cornwall to enter into the household of the defendant in France as a nursemaid, and she was a girl of great beauty and great wealth, and when he found that she was a great deal more married and respectable life he would do more for her, or the child of which he was the father, although he had frequently professed his intention of having the boy educated as a gentleman at Eton, and making a suitable provision for him in after life. Probably this agreement was a matter that would form the subject of inquiry in another court. Mr. D'Eyncourt: An affiliation order can only be made according to an Act of Parliament, and not according to a defendant's means. Mr. Hutchinson said he knew that. He had a pile of letters from the defendant, a married man and a grown-up girl, to the complainant, and the first in order was one sent from Dinan in December 1885, and dated Tuesday, as follows: "My Darling, Your letter of the 26th causes me the greatest agony. Listen to me, dearest, once more, whilst there is yet time." Mr. Wontner: Why should these letters be read? Mr. Hutchinson: Certainly they should. This is to prevent the girl getting married. (Continuing the reading: "I entreat you not to do it by the intimate love I have for you, by the memory of the past, and for the sake of our dear boy, do not do it. You do not love this man, and he will get tired of one another, and he will say and do cruel and vindictive things. He will neglect you and your child, and he will neglect your family. Have I changed in anything? My love for you is so deep—so unbounded, so utterly true and strong, that it remains even now unshaken, and if you love me still all things are still possible. Don't desert me for a shadow, have a little patience. Call my boy to your knee, look into his eyes, look at his little mouth, which you say curls like mine—(laughter)—and can you tell me you will abandon his father? I have always provided for you. Do not leave me at a time when there is every expectation of my being able to be much more with you, and doing much more for you. I am your father, and the hair of my head to the sole of my foot." (Laughter.) Tell me, dearest, shall I come to you and fetch you away, or will you join me in London or anywhere? Telegraph when you get this letter the one word 'come,' and I will come at once, or do so, as you said, to Tenby, and I will soon be in England. Return to me, Poll, my love, my heart, my very life, for my sake and our boy's.—Ever and for ever thine only, —"

Alleged Blackmail.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: What is the date of that letter? Mr. Hutchinson: I understand that it is dated Thursday, 11th December. (Laughter.) It is simply "Thursday." Here is another letter dated Christmas Eve, in which he speaks of "agonising suspense," because he had not heard of his darling, and one written Christmas Day, 1885, in which he addresses her as "Sweetheart," and commences: "What a deep meaning there is sometimes in one little word. Joy beyond measure, or sorrow beyond expression. Do you remember how our young days were spent? Call me your sweetheart? With what rapture I folded my arms round you." Mr. D'Eyncourt said it was unnecessary to read any more of the correspondence. Mr. Hutchinson said he was not going to read it aloud. It was said he liked to read it aloud, since the girl got married the love had turned to hate. Mr. Wontner: We are not going to submit to blackmail. That has been tried before. Mr. Hutchinson: I never attempted to levy blackmail, and I do not understand such an observation. It is only fair to the girl that all these letters should be read. I have a lot more. We swore an information against your client for threatening to shoot the girl's husband, and then Mr. Griffin ran away. Mr. Wontner: You did, and your client only demanded £300 to settle it. Mr. Hutchinson then briefly examined the complainant, a stylishly dressed young woman, who stated that she laid her information for two summonses against the defendant in January 1886, when she was a single woman. She had since married a Frenchman and been to America.

A Technical Difficulty.

Mr. Wontner said the case was exactly on all fours with a decided one in which it was held that a single woman who took out a summons against the putative father of her child and did not proceed with it, but afterwards married and then took out a fresh summons on the original application, could not obtain a magisterial order. The superior court had held that the magistrate had no jurisdiction. Mr. Hutchinson said the summons was not proceeded with in 1886 because the defendant ran away to France, and the summons was only sent to an hotel. Communications had been sent to the Junior Carlton Club and elsewhere without avail, and the fact was the defendant only "snaked" into England to put in an appearance at quarter sessions—which he was bound to do. He was served with the present summons in his solicitor's office. After considerable discussion on the legal point, Mr. D'Eyncourt said he was against Mr. Hutchinson, and if it was still open he recommended him to accept the offer Mr. Wontner made to him before the case was opened. Mr. Wontner said that offer was no longer open so that he could bring an action for £1,000. Mr. D'Eyncourt decided that he could not order Mr. Hutchinson to withdraw it, as he thought best. Mr. Hutchinson elected to withdraw it, and afterwards (Mr. Wontner having then left the court) applied to the magistrate to fix a day for the further hearing of the original summons, which was taken out in 1886, and which he contended was simply adjourned sine die by his worship's colleague, Mr. Partridge, who was not satisfied as to good service. Mr. D'Eyncourt declined to re-open the case, but told Mr. Hutchinson that if, as he said, there had been no adjudication on the original summons, he could apply to Mr. Partridge, before whom it came, to restore it to the list on his return from vacation.

Samuel Crowther, of Dodderhill, near Droghda, is said to have murdered his neighbour, John Miller. The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against him.

SEQUEL TO THE LEWISHAM KILLED ON THE TOBACGAN.

POISONING CASE.

At the Middlesex Sheriff's Court on Thursday, before Mr. Under-sheriff Burchell and a jury, an action was heard in which Mrs. Catherine Ann Brewster sought to recover damages for the loss of her husband, Mr. Vennell represented the defendant. The plaintiff, according to the opening statement of counsel, is a widow, residing at No. 57, Court Hill-road, Lewisham, the defendant being a chemist, carrying on business at Lamport Vale, Hither Green, also in Lewisham. The plaintiff is the widow of a publican, who was the proprietor of the Sir Daniel Brewster beer-house at Lewisham, and also carried on business as a builder. On the 17th of June, 1888, a friend of Mr. Brewster's called at his house, and Mr. Brewster complained of a headache, and Mr. Brewster suggested that he should take five drops of strychnine in a sedative powder, remarking that he often took it himself. The deceased asked, as he could not get the strychnine himself whether the medical student would get it for him. To this Mr. Brewster consented, and went to Henry's shop, where he asked for the five drops of strychnine to be mixed with half a sedative powder. He was served by a young man named Eugene Henry, age 22, the son of the defendant, but, instead of supplying five drops of the strychnine, the assistant put in eight grains, about sixty or seventy drops, which, counsel said, was sufficient to kill twenty persons. The bottle was really statutory entry in the chemist's book of the sale of the poison. It was further alleged that the assistant made no inquiries as to what the poison was for. Mr. Brewster, who was a strong, hale, and hearty man, took the draught next morning, and in six minutes he was dead. At an inquest subsequently held, the medical student and the chemist were severely censured, as was also the son. The widow now brought an action, under Lord Campbell's Act, to recover damages. The counsel complained strongly of very gross negligence, and complained strongly that the defendant treated the case with utter contempt. Mr. Elizabeth Johnson, sister of the plaintiff, said she knew the late Mr. Brewster well. He was a strong, vigorous man, and she never knew him to have a doctor. Mr. Brewster, besides being in business as a publican, followed the occupation of a builder and also collected rents. The widow was then called, and bore out the facts as stated by the counsel. She stated that her late husband was the freeholder of the Sir Daniel Brewster beer-house, which he built himself, and house, Lewisham, which he built himself, and house, Lewisham, which he built himself. She thought her husband occupied for twenty years. The witness said the beer-house was mortgaged, and since her husband's death a man had been in possession, as she was unable to pay the interest on the mortgage, while, in addition, she had now to pay ready money for the beer she sold. The Under-sheriff, in summing up, said it would have been more satisfactory had the defendant come before them, but he thought, perhaps, if the jury gave a verdict for a moderate amount, and it would be more advantageous for the plaintiff, as she would, perhaps, be more likely to get the money. The jury awarded her £200.

THE RIDLEY INQUEST.

Dr. Barr Speaks Out.

At the inquest on the late Dr. Ridley on Friday, Dr. Barr deposed that he visited Tullamore Prison on November 26th, in pursuance of the interview with Sir West Ridgeway, and the Hon. Charles Bonke. He examined the prisoners confined under the Crimes Act. He found Mr. Mandeville in good health. Dr. Ridley complained that he was being persecuted by Dr. Moorhead, and that he was being persecuted by Dr. Moorhead, and that he was being persecuted by Dr. Moorhead. In further examination, Dr. Barr deposed that he visited Tullamore on Dr. Ridley and he made a joint report to the Prison Board. In reply to a statement of Mr. Mandeville that the prison doctor allowed him to be punished as long as he continued to disobey the prison rules. The witness, continuing, stated that he received a letter from Dr. Ridley on July 13th, asking him to attend the Mandeville inquest, and stating that Messrs. O'Brien and Co. would use every means to blacken and damage those opposed to them. When he saw Dr. Ridley at Fermoy he was very excited. The evidence of Mrs. McCraith, Moorhead, and Bonayne all very much in cross-examination. Dr. Barr stated that he was born in Co. Londonderry, and was president of the Co. Londonderry district in the Everton Division, Liverpool. He was not a member of the Primrose League. He did not over-rule Dr. Ridley's discretion in his treatment of the Tullamore prisoners. He was to guide his discretion and give the benefit of his own opinion; he considered that imprisonment prolonged the lives of some men. In further examination, Dr. Barr stated that he accused Mrs. Moorhead and Bonayne of wilful perjury, and Mrs. McCraith, O'Neill, and Cremer, who attended Mr. Mandeville in his last illness, of incapacity and falsehood. In course of cross-examination, Dr. Barr said counsel's sneering would not affect him. Counsel said in his experience he found an untruthful witness who was not impertinent to counsel cross-examining him.—The inquiry was again adjourned.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Loss of Twenty-four Lives.

Respecting the great storm at Valparaiso on Monday week, during which the barque, Cambrian, of Liverpool, and the French barque, Etolide du Sude, were sunk, after violent collision, information received at Shields states that the whole of the crew of the Cambrian, seventeen in number, and seven of the crew of the French vessel were drowned. The Cambrian left the Tyne, commanded by Captain Armstrong, of Naylor, the chief officer being J. Bryan, of Brighton, and the second officer, J. Richmond Frew, of Liverpool. The other members of the crew belonged to Shields and Portland. The apprentices on board belonged to Wick, Scotland.

"KING SOLOMON" IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

James Wood, better known as "King Solomon, of the Army of the Lord," came up on Thursday at Brighton County Court, sitting in bankruptcy, before the Registrar, Mr. Jennings, for adjourned examination. He stated that the hall called the "Sanctuary of Jehovah" was purchased by a Miss Webb and Miss Hughes, the former paying £2,000 and the latter £250. With the hall was a dwelling-house, where some twelve or fifteen persons lived. These were maintained by contributions of the members. The number in all 200 or 300, and the house was divided into other houses. The property was vested in trustees, the debtor being one. During examination it transpired that in some accounts submitted £135 was charged on the disbursement side for the passage of Wood's family back from Australia, and another £150 for a Palestine mission undertaken by Wood and four other members of the army. The examination was closed.

CAPTURE OF FRENCH FISHING BOATS.

At noon on Friday Her Majesty's gunboat Argus passed Sandgates, off Folkestone, having in tow two French fishing boats, one of which is a steam trawler. The captured men, who had been fishing near Dungeness, will be charged before the Folkestone magistrates, with fishing in English waters. These make the fifth of the kind captured in a fortnight.

Alfred Torelli, a salesman in the employ of a butcher, was at the Guildhall Police Court, fined £20 for exposing ten pieces of putrid pork for sale in the Central Meat Market.

Death at the Irish Exhibition.

Dr. Diplock held an inquiry on Wednesday, at the West London Hospital, Hammer-smith, relative to the death of Anne Lewis, a married woman, 23 years of age.—According to the evidence of Mr. Walter Hunt, a merchant, residing at 9, Lancaster-road, Bayswater, he was at the Irish Exhibition, at Olympia, on Saturday evening, when he saw the deceased in a car on the toboggan slide. Witness ceased to attend at the exhibition, when the young woman was in the car. "Then she deliberately leaned back," added Mr. Hunt, "when the car started, and she struck her head against a steel rod. She was thus dragged nearly from the top to the bottom of the slide. Before the car started the attendant called out, 'Are you ready?' In witness's opinion the deceased was decidedly sober.—James Death, a carpenter, who was with the deceased in the car at the time, said he did not know whether the young woman fainted. When the car reached the bottom of the slide the deceased appeared to be dead. The coroner said that, from a letter found on the deceased, the question might arise as to whether the death was one of suicide. The letter, written from 27, Queen-street, Hammer-smith, and addressed by the deceased to her mother, stated that the writer had been deserted by her husband.—"I hope that should he come back," wrote the young woman, "I shall make him a far better wife and mate than I have been. If he does not come back, I don't know what I shall do."—The foreman of the jury thought the surrounding circumstances showed it was not a case of suicide.—At a late hour the jury left the hospital, and went to view the spot where the accident occurred. Afterwards a verdict of accidental death was returned.

TERRIBLE POACHING AFFRAY.

Two Men Killed.

A desperate encounter took place on Tuesday evening on the preserves of Colonel Tighe, on his estate at Brandon Hill, county Kilkenny, between gamekeepers and poachers. Two men lost their lives and four or five were wounded. About midnight a party of gamekeepers, four in number, found three disguised poachers. They ordered the poachers, who refused to go, and a gamekeeper fired and shot one of the trespassers (Capt. Enright) in the arm, and the same instant the poacher fired and shot the gamekeeper in the chest. A fearful sight was presented when the smoke cleared away. On the ground lay two men dying, one grasping the other by the throat. They were the keeper and poacher, the former dying from a shot which had completely lifted the roof off his skull, and the latter bleeding to death from a serious wound in the right leg. The poacher did not die for some hours, and the gamekeeper lived until late on Tuesday night. The name of the poacher is Michael Walsman, a young man of about twenty-one years of age. Up to the present no arrests have been made.

New Boson telegram states that the poacher shot at Brandon has been identified as Patrick Byrne, a farmer's son, of Ballybeg, county Carlow. The gamekeeper is not dead. He has been removed to the Kilkenny Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state, his brain being paralysed. It now transpires that the tragedy occurred 700 yards outside Colonel Tighe's property.—The inquest has been formally opened and adjourned.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, Saturday.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day is very quiet, but the market for Foreign Government securities is decidedly firm. Home railways have improved, and Americans are slightly weaker, and mines are neglected. The funds are slightly easier, consols being quoted at 108½ for money; New Two and Three-quarters, 99½; for account, 99½; New and Reduced Three 100½; and New Four-and-a-Half 95½.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentine, 1888, 95½; Ditto 1890, 95½; Ditto 1892, 95½; Ditto 1894, 95½; Ditto 1896, 95½; Ditto 1898, 95½; Ditto 1900, 95½; Ditto 1902, 95½; Ditto 1904, 95½; Ditto 1906, 95½; Ditto 1908, 95½; Ditto 1910, 95½; Ditto 1912, 95½; Ditto 1914, 95½; Ditto 1916, 95½; Ditto 1918, 95½; Ditto 1920, 95½; Ditto 1922, 95½; Ditto 1924, 95½; Ditto 1926, 95½; Ditto 1928, 95½; Ditto 1930, 95½; Ditto 1932, 95½; Ditto 1934, 95½; Ditto 1936, 95½; Ditto 1938, 95½; Ditto 1940, 95½; Ditto 1942, 95½; Ditto 1944, 95½; Ditto 1946, 95½; Ditto 1948, 95½; Ditto 1950, 95½; Ditto 1952, 95½; Ditto 1954, 95½; Ditto 1956, 95½; Ditto 1958, 95½; Ditto 1960, 95½; Ditto 1962, 95½; Ditto 1964, 95½; Ditto 1966, 95½; Ditto 1968, 95½; Ditto 1970, 95½; Ditto 1972, 95½; Ditto 1974, 95½; Ditto 1976, 95½; Ditto 1978, 95½; Ditto 1980, 95½; Ditto 1982, 95½; Ditto 1984, 95½; Ditto 1986, 95½; Ditto 1988, 95½; Ditto 1990, 95½; Ditto 1992, 95½; Ditto 1994, 95½; Ditto 1996, 95½; Ditto 1998, 95½; Ditto 2000, 95½; Ditto 2002, 95½; Ditto 2004, 95½; Ditto 2006, 95½; Ditto 2008, 95½; Ditto 2010, 95½; Ditto 2012, 95½; Ditto 2014, 95½; Ditto 2016, 95½; Ditto 2018, 95½; Ditto 2020, 95½; Ditto 2022, 95½; Ditto 2024, 95½; Ditto 2026, 95½; Ditto 2028, 95½; Ditto 2030, 95½; Ditto 2032, 95½; Ditto 2034, 95½; Ditto 2036, 95½; Ditto 2038, 95½; Ditto 2040, 95½; Ditto 2042, 95½; Ditto 2044, 95½; Ditto 2046, 95½; Ditto 2048, 95½; Ditto 2050, 95½; Ditto 2052, 95½; Ditto 2054, 95½; Ditto 2056, 95½; Ditto 2058, 95½; Ditto 2060, 95½; Ditto 2062, 95½; Ditto 2064, 95½; Ditto 2066, 95½; Ditto 2068, 95½; Ditto 2070, 95½; Ditto 2072, 95½; Ditto 2074, 95½; Ditto 2076, 95½; Ditto 2078, 95½; Ditto 2080, 95½; Ditto 2082, 95½; Ditto 2084, 95½; Ditto 2086, 95½; Ditto 2088, 95½; Ditto 2090, 95½; Ditto 2092, 95½; Ditto 2094, 95½; Ditto 2096, 95½; Ditto 2098, 95½; Ditto 2100, 95½; Ditto 2102, 95½; Ditto 2104, 95½; Ditto 2106, 95½; Ditto 2108, 95½; Ditto 2110, 95½; Ditto 2112, 95½; Ditto 2114, 95½; Ditto 2116, 95½; Ditto 2118, 95½; Ditto 2120, 95½; Ditto 2122, 95½; Ditto 2124, 95½; Ditto 2126, 95½; Ditto 2128, 95½; Ditto 2130, 95½; Ditto 2132, 95½; Ditto 2134, 95½; Ditto 2136, 95½; Ditto 2138, 95½; Ditto 2140, 95½; Ditto 2142, 95½; Ditto 2144, 95½; Ditto 2146, 95½; Ditto 2148, 95½; Ditto 2150, 95½; Ditto 2152, 95½; Ditto 2154, 95½; Ditto 2156, 95½; Ditto 2158, 95½; Ditto 2160, 95½; Ditto 2162, 95½; Ditto 2164, 95½; Ditto 2166, 95½; Ditto 2168, 95½; Ditto 2170, 95½; Ditto 2172, 95½; Ditto 2174, 95½; Ditto 2176, 95½; Ditto 2178, 95½; Ditto 2180, 95½; Ditto 2182, 95½; Ditto 2184, 95½; Ditto 2186, 95½; Ditto 2188, 95½; Ditto 2190, 95½; Ditto 2192, 95½; Ditto 2194, 95½; Ditto 2196, 95½; Ditto 2198, 95½; Ditto 2200, 95½; Ditto 2202, 95½; Ditto 2204, 95½; Ditto 2206, 95½; Ditto 2208, 95½; Ditto 2210, 95½; Ditto 2212, 95½; Ditto 2214, 95½; Ditto 2216, 95½; Ditto 2218, 95½; Ditto 2220, 95½; Ditto 2222, 95½; Ditto 2224, 95½; Ditto 2226, 95½; Ditto 2228, 95½; Ditto 2230, 95½; Ditto 2232, 95½; Ditto 2234, 95½; Ditto 2236, 95½; Ditto 2238, 95½; Ditto 2240, 95½; Ditto 2242, 95½; Ditto 2244, 95½; Ditto 2246, 95½; Ditto 2248, 95½; Ditto 2250, 95½; Ditto 2252, 95½; Ditto 2254, 95½; Ditto 2256, 95½; Ditto 2258, 95½; Ditto 2260, 95½; Ditto 2262, 95½; Ditto 2264, 95½; Ditto 2266, 95½; Ditto 2268, 95½; Ditto 2270, 95½; Ditto 2272, 95½; Ditto 2274, 95½; Ditto 2276, 95½; Ditto 2278, 95½; Ditto 2280, 95½; Ditto 2282, 95½; Ditto 2284, 95½; Ditto 2286, 95½; Ditto 2288, 95½; Ditto 2290, 95½; Ditto 2292, 95½; Ditto 2294, 95½; Ditto 2296, 95½; Ditto 2298, 95½; Ditto 2300, 95½; Ditto 2302, 95½; Ditto 2304, 95½; Ditto 2306, 95½; Ditto 2308, 95½; Ditto 2310, 95½; Ditto 2312, 95½; Ditto 2314, 95½; Ditto 2316, 95½; Ditto 2318, 95½; Ditto 2320, 95½; Ditto 2322, 95½; Ditto 2324, 95½; Ditto 2326,